Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

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PREMIER TOJO BACK IN TOKYO FROM NANKING

Chinese Paper Says Visit Will Have Important Bearing On War

TO CRUSH U.S., BRITAIN

People of Republic Profoundly Inspired by Trip of Nippon's Prime Minister

Completing his historic two-day visit to Nanking where he conferred with President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo returned to Tokyo at noon Tuesday.

He arrived in Fukuoka from Shanghai Monday morning and spent the night at Osaka.

Hails Visit by Tojo

Domei

NANKING, March 16.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's visit has not only served to make Sino-Japanese relations closer then ever but has also brought about important results in the joint endeavor of the two countries to crush the United States and Britain, declared the Minkuo Jih Pao, organ of the National Government of China, in its editorial today.

Newspapers in Nanking gave great prominence to Prime Minister Tojo's visit, declaring that it has profoundly inspired the Chinese people.

The gist of the Minkuo Jih Pao's editorial titled, "Prime Minister Tojo's Visit and Its Relation to the Development of Sino-Japanese Relations", is as follows:

"We feel confident that Prime Minister Tojo's visit has not only furthered Sino-Japanese relations but has also brought about important results in the joint endeavor to crush the Anglo-American powers through a frank discussion by the leaders of Japan and China. The close alliance between Japan and China is based on a relationship of sharing joys and sorrows to live or die together in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The fact that Japan, immediately after China's entry into the war, concluded an agreement for the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, and further put into practical effect the retrocession of the exclusive concessions at the present time besides giving assistance in various ways, including military and economic fields, are nothing but an expression of a true spirit of sharing joys and sorrows.

Must Reciprocate

"In response to such weighty assistance from Japan, China must further spur herself and reciprocate.

"The Japanese Prime Minister's visit is unprecedented in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. Although the Chinese people at large were unable to obtain a close view of Prime Minister Tojo owing to the absence of any public announcement of his coming to this country, we could not help but being overwhelmed with joy once his visit became known.

"Through the united efforts by the Government authorities and civilians and the positive collaboration by Japan, its closest ally, the National Government has been able to lay a firm foundation for the establishment of wartime measures within two months of its entry into the current war.

"In the economic phases of her collaboration, aiming at the smooth working of the system of commodity movements in China, Japan voluntarily removed restrictions so far

(Continued on Page 2)

ENGINEERS MUST REGISTER

Britishers Between 25 to 30 Affected By Decree

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—The British Government today issued a decree ordering the registration of all engineers between the age of 25 and 30, who have not yet been requisitioned by the Government, according to a report from London.

By the present step, the British Government aims at ascertaining the precise number of engineers who can be requisitioned for wartime employment.

Arrive for Reunion at Yasukuni Shrine

Fifty-two widows of war heroes arrived Tuesday morning from Osaka to report today to their husbands who are enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine that they are standing on their own in gainful occupations and contributing to the war efforts of the country. The photo shows the group, with their children, at the plaza of the Imperial Palace upon their arrival.

Reporter Finds Prisoners of War Fully Satisfied With Treatment

Scribe Baffled by Nonchalant Attitude of Enemy Soldiers; Discovers Captured Men, Officers Are Proud of Being Taken; Captives Lack Patriotism

The American, British, Dutch and Australian prisoners of war at a camp in Iwate Prefecture are perfectly satisfied with the considerate treatment they are receiving from the Japanese authorities, according to a Domei reporter who visited the camp recently.

The reporter disclosed that aside from the kindness of the Japanese authorities, the thing which interested and at the same time baffled him the most was the nonchalance, the happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care attitude of these enemy soldiers who are apparently actually proud of being war prisoners. He was also appalled by their lack of real patriotism and comradeship.

He revealed that he did his best to get an insight into their state of mind. But to no purpose. It was not because he was incompetent. It was because he went by Japanese standards. This is why he found so many things which he could not understand.

One of the things which puzzled him was that the prisoners were by far more anxious about their people at home than about their countries, and that they were glad that they had been captured instead of killed as they could return home to their people as "honorable" war prisoners when the war was over.

The camp he visited accommodates a number of American, British, Dutch and Australian prisoners. Most of them are officers below the rank of major.

Thoroughly Satisfied

They are thoroughly satisfied with the way in which they are being treated by the camp authorities, and greatly interested to employ themselves on such engineering projects as road constructing and repairing of railway tracks. They take kindly to work in pits and the carrying of telegraph poles. They report to their places of work at 8 a.m. and are kept at work with rest at proper intervals.

They are allowed tobacco if they happen to be smokers. This will give one an idea of the kind way in which they are being treated by the camp authorities.

Generally speaking they are a lot of self-seeking men. They are suspicious of one another. The Americans and British are at odds with the Dutch, and it not infrequently happens that the camp authorities have to intervene to adjust their differences.

As the Domei reporter drew near the camp he caught a glimpse of a group of prisoners at work with shovels. They waved their hands as the reporter's car passed them. He noted that there was a bright look on the faces of the prisoners. It was apparent that the men, war prisoners, were enjoying life. He remembered that prior to the outbreak of war the countries from which the prisoners came had so poor an opinion of Japan that they talked of making short work of it.

He seemed to see in the prisoners the true picture of the Anglo-Saxon race. And he was moved with pity for them. He then went to the superintendent of the camp, and from him learned about the manner in which the prisoners spend their time.

Superintendent's Story

The superintendent's story was as follows:

"The prisoners in this camp are American, British, Australian and Dutch troops. One cannot be but surprised at their egotism. To them the important thing is the welfare of their families, not the future of their countries. They consider that they are safe while they are prisoners, and are looking forward to the day when they can return home to their people as honorable war prisoners.

"Theirs is a state of mind which passes the understanding of the Japanese.

"Before they were taken prisoner they lived loosely. They squandered money on women and wine. One cannot get over a habit in short order. They come to us for chocolates and fruit, forgetful of the fact that they are war prisoners.

"There is among the inmates of this camp an American captain. His monthly pay while he was in the army was $370, or nearly ¥1,500 in Japanese money. There is also a Dutch second-class private. This man drew a monthly salary of 80 guilders or approximately ¥140 while he was with his regiment. Surely these men had joined the colors for money. Most of the men under my charge owned automobiles before they were captured, and lived luxuriously. The habits acquired by them while they led extravagant lives stick to them. Thus we have

(Continued on Page 2)

Apostolic Delegate Says Internees Here Enjoy Good Conditions

The Osservatore Romano, semi-official organ of the Holy See, on March 15 published a report on the condition of internment camps in Japan as made by the Most Reverend Paulo Marella, head of the Apostolic Delegation in Japan, Domei reports from Rome. The Most Reverend Marella and his party visited internment camps for enemy nationals in Japan a short time ago, the dispatch reveals. His report to the Vatican declared that the living conditions of the inmates of the internment camps was perfectly satisfactory and their state of health excellent.

ORGAN TO CONTROL COMMERCE IN CHINA

New Organization at Shanghai To Collect, Distribute Goods; To Supervise Shipments

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 15.—The All-China Commercial Control Association which will be devoted toward bringing Central China's commerce under a controlled economy was inaugurated here this morning.

The new organization will control the collection and distribution of materials as well as the exchange of staple commodities between Central China on one hand and South and North China on the other on the basis of the barter system. The association will also supervise the shipments of commodities within the country pending the organization of local executive organs.

The organization of the association includes a secretariat under a secretary-general and several departments under the secretariat which will deal with various industrial products. In addition, various trade federations will be brought under the supervision of the respective departments of the association to act as intermediaries between the departments and Japanese and Chinese trade associations and business concerns.

Under the new setup, business concerns in the future will conduct direct transactions with the makers, or purchase commodities from the manufacturers on behalf of the All-China Commercial Control Association. To carry this out, the association will have the principal buyers organize purchasing bodies. The goods purchased through these bodies will then be delivered to the buyers.

At the same time, the association will open branch offices in the principal cities to assure the smooth functioning of those business concerns engaged in dealing with the manufacturers.

REICH JOURNAL SEES TROUBLE IN EDEN'S TRIP

Warning Attitude of Anglo-U.S. Papers Signs of Urgent Problems

FACE DIFFICULT ISSUES

Weak Explanations Given to Forestall Any Hopes of Concrete Results

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 15.—The careful statements by British sources warning the Anglo-American people against expecting any spectacular developments to come out of British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's trip to Washington is a clear indication that the United States and Britain are confronted with a number of urgent problems for which solutions are difficult or impossible to find, declares the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.

Examining the real significance of Eden's journey to Washington the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz refers to the inspired declaration of the British news service stating that no formal program had been arranged for Eden's Washington discussions since there did not exist any great political problems between England and the United States and, for this reason, no sensational development could be expected. The Korrespondenz further calls the attention to the opinion of the Exchange Telegram which likewise declared that the results of the Washington talks would not bring about a sensational development since no unsolved urgent problems existed between the two countries.

In its commentary the Korrespondenz declares that in view of the number of difficult unsolved problems which actually do exist between Britain and the U.S. these weak explanations were only given in order to forestall any hopes of concrete results that might be achieved by the British Foregin Minister. In this connection the Korrespondenz points out that Eden had been unable to carry out any such attempt but merely said to the press in Washington that there existed a number of questions which he thought would have to be solved before the war could be successfully continued.

The overcoming of these handicaps in a joint conduct of the war Eden's first—and probably only—task and any other of his declarations about the necessity of all nations to collaborate were only made because it was expected of to make such remarks. The basis of this new "Entente Cordiale" was well known. In order to satisfy the Soviet Union some solution had to be found precluding all Soviet demands. In other words, the Soviet alliance of friendship must be retained at all costs and even at the cost of a Soviet hegemony over Europe.

The fate of Europe, the Korrespondenz states in conclusion, was only of secondary importance to Eden while Eden obviously wanted to avoid the mentioning in public what worries Britain most: namely, the steady U.S. infiltration into the spheres of the British Empire causing increasing alarm in British circles. Eden's final aim in Washington would be to find a common denominator for all pending problems: the joint efforts of all nations for

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, March 17, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Labor Mobilization of Students

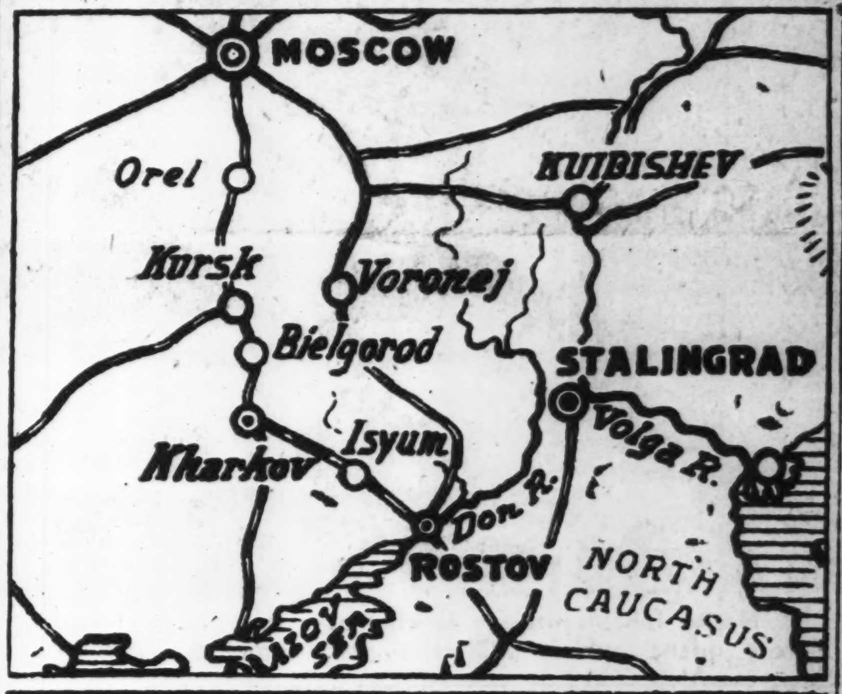
NIPPON SANGYO—The mission of school and university students under the War of Greater East Asia is extremely important. This is no time in which they can rest content if they spent their days in classroom study and devote themselves to their studies. At a time when all the 100,000,000 people of the nation must bend their concerted effort on the overthrow of the United States and Britain, it should be the pride of all right-minded students to devote all their spare time to the needs of their country.

The Dai Nippon Association for National Service through Agriculture is scheduled to request the presence of representatives of the Army and Navy press sections, Education Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the press at an informal conference to be held on March 19. We hope that a suitable program for the mobilization of student labor would be adopted through sincere joint efforts between the Government and people.

School education is in a very poor way in most belligerent countries. Japan is the only warring country where the students have ample time to get educated. In America, school education is giving place to military education. That the students of Japan have much time in which to pursue studies shows the immensity of the latent fighting power of our country. This is a fact which is sure to make our foes fear us. But

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS DETERMINED TO WIPE OUT SOVIETS AFTER TAKING KHARKOV



Objective of Counter-Offensive Strategy Is Revealed

NEW ADVANCE SEEN

Russian Attempt to Create Second Stalingrad Fails Due To Blitz Attack

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 15.—The Germans operating in the southern sector of the Eastern Front have completed their recapture and occupation of the city of Kharkov. At once the High Command here has announced that the objective of the German counter-offensive is not merely to retake a city, an area or point but to destroy the enemy forces on the field.

Compared with the campaign policy of the Germans last year, this marks a further advance in strategy. It may be said that experience on the Eastern Front has taught the Germans that the destruction of the enemy armed strength should be the primary aim of warfare.

Only in 3 Days

The recapture of Kharkov was mainly the work of the Iron Guards, whose gallantry carried the day. They completed occupation of the city after three days' fighting since their initial thrust. As the Soviets had provided innumerable tank traps in the city, terrific street fighting developed, in which the Iron Guards had to depend mainly on hand grenades and bayonets.

The German reoccupation of Kharkov seems to have severely damped the morale of the Soviets forces between Kursk and Taganrog. On the battleline along the Donetz River, the Soviets have already begun digging trenches to check the crossing of the river by the Germans. They have reduced to the minimum their operations along the River Meuse.

It is not yet known whether the Germans would cross the Donetz and strike east but it seems reasonable to suppose that the German counter-offensive operations for the last three weeks have been to press the Soviets against the Donetz-Meuse line. The recapture of Kharkov may be regarded as the achievement of the main task before the Germans in that program. Thus all eyes are now focussed on the German campaign to surround and annihilate the Soviet forces projecting in the area southwest of Kharkov and west of Kursk.

Soviets Admit Loss

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

KUIBISHEV, March 15.—In the Don Basin and Kharkov areas in the southern sector, the Germans continue to be successful in their counter-offensive in the west of Vyazma, reports indicating that in the Kharkov area superior German tank and mechanized units are punishing severely the Red forces. In the central sector of the Eastern front, however, the Soviet forces are still pouring more energy into the attack.

The Soviet High Command at noon Monday admitted that the Red forces, after stubborn reistance, had abandoned Kharkov and had taken up "new defensive positions." At the same time it was announced that in the area near Isyum a large unit of German tanks was carrying out a relentless and furious assault.

Concerning the fighting in the Don Basin and Kharkov areas, the Moscow News commented that these areas would be the main scene of battle for the time being; that the fighting there would continue to be the central point in the fighting on the Eastern Front until the close of the winter period.

Position Now Reversed

The offensive and defensive positions of the Soviet and German forces respectively have been completely reversed since the wresting of Kharkov, greatest key position in the southern sector of the Eastern front, by the latter from the former, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei. The German forces started their renewed advance like a surging tide over the 120-mile front from Isyum, south of Kharkov, to Bielgorod, north of Kharkov, in an effort

(Continued on Page 2)

JAVANESE DONATING TO DEFENSE FUNDS

Cooperating in All Fields of Welfare Work With Nippon Authorities

Domei

DJARKARTA, March 15.—With the Japanese Military Administration doing its utmost to promote the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of Java, the native inhabitants are cooperating with the administration with enthusiasm never displayed before under the old Dutch regime.

As a manifestation of this spirit of cooperation, many monetary contributions have been pouring into the Military Administration headquarters from several sources.

A recently organized committee collecting contributions toward funds for the defense of Java, on March 10 turned in a substantial amount to the Military Administration. The Sultan of Jogjarkata also sent in a large contribution recently through the Yokohama Specie Bank, a sum which he personally had collected.

Meanwhile, the Japanese language is becoming so popular among the native people that Indonesian children sing Japanese songs, while at many of the national schools in Java, the native boys ask instructors to christen them with Japanese names, some desiring names of Japanese people whom they used to know before the war.

The Japanese Military Administration here today held a Japanese speaking language contest at the Public Hall in the Djakarta Park with 150 boy and girl contestants from all parts of the island between the ages of 12 and 15 taking part.

The contest which began at 9 a.m. ended at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the audience deeply impressed by the fluent Japanese spoken by the children.

At the Bogol Botanical Garden, all the explanatory notes, which formerly had been written either in Latin or Dutch have now been replaced by notes in Japanese and Malaian.

HONGKONG SCHOOL HOLDS MATRICULATION CEREMONY

30 Students Selected for Navigation, Engineering Courses At Seamen's School

Domei

HONGKONG, March 15.—The first maticulation ceremony of the Hongkong Seamen's Training Institute which was established here recently under the auspices of the Harbor Section of the Hongkong Government-General was held at the above Institute at 11 a.m. today.

The school is divided into two courses, namely, navigation and engineering. Fifteen students have been selected for each course, which is to last for three months.

British Admit Losses

Headquarters of the anti-Axis Expeditionary Force in India announced on March 15 that the British air units lost three planes over Akyab, Mandalay, and other places in Burma on March 13 and 15, says a Domei dispatch from Istanbul.

BRITAIN CONCERNED OVER U-BOAT DRIVE

Menace Mounts As Germans Start Large-Scale Warfare on Wide Front

The commencement of a vigorous submarine warfare on a wide front over the Atlantic and Mediterranean by German submarine squadrons under the command of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, with the approach of the warm season and the consequent serious menace to the anti-Axis supply routes have become a source of grave concern to British navy authorities, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated March 15.

Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Chief of the British Naval Mission to Washington, who at one time was absorbed in anti-German submarine warfare, when interviewed by a Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph on March 11, made the following statement on the menace of trade destruction warfare, according to the same dispatch:

"The activity of German U-boats become bolder and bolder with the return of favorable weather and this will give a more serious menace to marine transportation routes of the anti-Axis camp. Our air forces will be able to give a telling blow to Axis undersea craft, but there is no denying that the submarine menace is still great at present.

"It is reported of late that German warships are active in the offing of Norway, but what the anti-Axis countries fear most is Axis submarines. If German warships sally forth, anti-Axis fleets can meet them in battle and it is also possible that American and British fleets can intercept the routes of Axis warships returning to their bases, but, as to the submarine warfare, we have no definite and effective counter warfare. On more than one occasion has a German submarine supposed to have been sunk found intact at its base."

MARGARINE IS SERVED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Americans Complaining Against Tightening of Restrictions On Foodstuffs

Americans are complaining bitterly against the tightening of the restrictions on foodstuffs, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

A report from Washington stated that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the American President, on March 15 intimated that the kitchen of the White House is no exception in the application of the restrictions on foodstuffs and that it is only in morning meals that the President uses butter.

She said that margarine is used in the preparation of food at the White House.

She volunteered the information that nothing special was offered to Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, when she was the guest of the White House some time ago.

GERMAN FORCES TO CRUSH REDS

(Continued from Page 1)

to besiege and annihilate the Red forces under General Gorikov.

The Soviet Information Bureau recently declared that Kharkov would be made a second Stalingrad, but, due to the lightning-fast drive of the German forces, the Soviet attempt to rescue the Gorikov forces has failed. A cable from Moscow to Stockholm tells of the most furious battle fought at Kharkov ever since the Stalingrad campaign and quotes the Soviets as admitting that a great blow has been dealt to the Red forces.

Propaganda Smashed

The anti-Axis countries were making reckless propaganda until a few weeks ago that the Ukraine would be retaken by the Soviet forces immediately, that the advance guard of the Soviet forces had already arrived at Dnieperpetrovsk, and other unfounded matters, but it has now become clear that the German withdrawal from various positions was really in preparation for the renewed offensive, the dispatch reports.

The anti-Axis quarters have begun to understand the significance of the German military operation since several days ago and are now showing a serious concern over the sudden turn of the war situation in the southern sector. A military commentator of the News Chronicle declares, the same dispatch says, the German re-occupation of Kharkov will have far-reaching influence on the general war situation.

A United Press dispatch from Moscow reaching Stockholm states that the German forces are making hard efforts to secure militarily a vast territory covering Bielgorod, Kharkov and Isyum. The dangerous position confronting the Soviet Union, while the anti-Axis countries are absorbed in the discussion of postwar questions and other issues which to the Axis countries is fantastic, has become a source of great worry to the anti-Axis countries.

The Stockholm dispatch further reports that at present the anti-Axis nations are pinning their hope on the so-called Soviet campaign of taking back Smolensk where the German forces narrowed their front, but, the adverse position of the Soviet forces on the southern sector has led the anti-Axis nations to pay attention to the official German war communiques through Reuters and United Press.

German Objective

The Red forces are trying to check the German forces from crossing the Donetz River and are sending reinforcements from other fronts, however judging from the fact that the German military authorities are declaring the present campaign is not in a mere taking or retaking of positions, the supreme objective of the Germans is in the annihilation of the main Soviet forces.

CELEBES BOLSTERS SETUP OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

State, Prefectural, County Authorities Newly Organize Respective Offices

Domei

MACASSAR, March 16.—To consolidate the local administrative structure in line with the development of civil administration, the local authorities in Celebes have newly organized state, prefectural, and county offices under their jurisdiction.

Since the occupation of the island by the Imperial Forces, the civil administration has been functioning on a temporary structure, which consisted of branch offices and detached offices under the control of the central civil administration office.

The rehabilitation of the region having progressed rapidly during the one year and half since the reduction of the island, the local authorities on March 3 promulgated regulations for the establishment of state and prefectural offices. At the same time, police stations have been opened throughout the region, and a system of police administration established.

GIANT POWER PLANT READY

Fengman Station to Start Operation Soon

Domei

HSINKING, March 16.—Bolstering further the supply of motive power in Manchoukuo, the second Fengman power plant, one of the largest power stations in the world, will commence power generation and transmission at 12:10 p.m. March 25, it was revealed.

Work on the construction of the giant power plant on the Sungari River was started in November, 1937.

Pigs Increase in Denmark

COPENHAGEN. Recently compiled statistics have shown that the number of pigs in Denmark has increased by 40 per cent July last year.

A Fitting End for Enemy Bomber

Native inhabitants are looking over the wreck of an enemy plane which indiscriminately bombed civilian quarters in Burma and was shot down by the Imperial Air Forces.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

REPORTER FINDS PRISONERS WELL

(Continued from Page 1)

them coming to us with proposals such as a spoiled child makes.

Personal Welfare First

"They only think about themselves, and we see to it that before each is set the things for him to eat at meal times. If this precaution is neglected, they always start rows over their food. We feel ashamed of humanity at the sight of some of the men under our charge helping themselves to things set before the others.

"The Dutch prisoners are persecuted by their American and British fellow prisoners and we take care to see that they are employed apart from the American or British.

"These prisoners are from the countries which got it into their heads to throttle Japan. The ABCD encirclement movement Japan has collapsed, a fact which is only too evident in the discord among the prisoners in this camp.

"The general attitude of the prisoners under our charge is utterly unsatisfactory. They behave toward us in a manner that shows that they still have a sense of the superiority of their races. I think we must defeat America and Britain if only to destroy the sense of racial superiority in the American and British.

"They have a peculiar conception of the position in which they find themselves. They seem to see themselves as honorable war prisoners. Thus they do not make any attempt to escape. They are obedient to the supervisers of their work. But they are quite ineffectual. All of them have a lively sense of gratitude for the treatment accorded them by Japan which is perfectly fair.

Extremely Slovenly

"We have no word to describe the slovenness of our charges. It is customary for a Japanese soldier to take with him a picture of his parents when he goes to the front. The preoccupation of an American or British soldier on the battlefield is a woman of a very questionable character. Search the pocket of an American or British soldier. You are sure to find a photograph of a woman who is not his mother or wife if he is married.

"There is no love to be lost between American or British officers and men. The officer does not care a bit about his men. The men on the other hand do not concern themselves about the officer. They do not believe in each other, but they are agreed in believing in money. The prisoners in this camp are eager to communicate with their people at home. It will not be long before this desire is satisfied.

After speaking, the superintendent pointed to a page in the diary of Captain Z (American). The page contained the following entry for January 1: "Today is Japan's New Year's Day. It is a holiday equivalent to our Christmas. We were given the best food we have had since we came to Japan. I will never be able to forget that taste".

Noon neared. The group of prisoners I saw working on the road came back with their shovels on their shoulders.

Interview War Prisoners

The reporter next went to the prisoners officers' room and held the following interview with Captain Z. (American), Captain C (Australian), and Lieutenant F (Dutch):

Reporter: What do you think of your treatment?

Captain Z: The Japanese treatment is very just and we are grateful.

Reporter: Do you know that they have meatless days in America too?

Captain Z: Yes, I know.

Reporter: Do you know that the anti-Axis forces are losing the war?

Captain C: I haven't listened to the radio or read the papers so I do not know.

Reporter: Which side do you think will win, the Japanese or the anti-Axis?

Captain. Z: I am full of thoughts of home rather than matters connected with the war. I want to go home quickly.

Reporter: Is Roosevelt a good leader?

Captain Z: He is my commander.

Reporter: Don't you hate the Japanese?

Captain Z: I have goodwill toward the Japanese. I think we can be good friends.

Reporter: Why do you think you lost?

Captain C: Because the Japanese Forces attacked in such great numbers.

Reporter: But the Japanese Forces who attacked you were about one-third of your number. . .

Captain C: When we noticed anything we were already encircled.

Lieutenant F: We ceased fighting because our commander issued an order to do so, but we would have liked to fought more.

Reporter: Don't you feel ashamed in becoming prisoners?

'Did Our Best'

Captain Z, Captain C, Lieutenant F: We did our best so we are not ashamed.

Reporter: What do you wish most of all?

Captain Z: I would like to know if my children are well; what has become of my family. And I'd like to let my family know that I have not been killed.

Captain C: I want to go home.

Reporter: If you were Japanese soldiers you would have killed yourselves before being captured but . . . .

Captain Z: I never even though of such a thing.

Captain C: Would everyone in the Japanese Army do that?

Reporter: Yes.

Lieutenant F: That's something we are unable to think of.

Reporter: What are the Japanese Forces' strong points?

Captain C: I was afraid of the Japanese planes the most. The bombers really sent chills into me. The bombs, too, were far more powerful than those of America or Britain.

Reporter: Do you know that American, British and Netherlands warships have been sunk one after another in the South Pacific area?

Captain C: Yes, I know.

As Captain Z had carried thick woolen jackets and underwear all the way to the place, the reporter asked why he took the trouble. He is said to have replied that he had them all packed to be carried at the outset of the war against the time he would make a landing on Japan in the face of enemy fire. This was gallant of him but it turned out to be an irony of fate that he should now have landed, not in the face of enemy fire, but as a prisoner of war. When the reporter produced some snapshots of Generals Percival and Wainwright in concentration camps and asked whether they could recognize these former commanders, they replied that they had no idea who they were!

Leaving the officers room, the reporter met two soldiers with neat moustaches. They gave their names as Sub-Lieutenant S (American) and First Class Warrant Officer C (also American) and told their stories as follows:

Sub-Lieutenant S: I'm a marine, a member of the crew of the U.S. cruiser Houston. There were a thousand officers and crew on that ship. Before dawn on March 1, 1942, while we were steaming through Coral Sea. I was awakened by the shrill sound of the siren. Suddenly I received a tremendous shock Japanese aircraft were bombing the ship. Under these bombs the Houston sank almost instantaneously. I swam for about 25 miles in 12 hours anl reached an island. As it was occupied by the Japanese. I was at once taken prisoner.

Thankful for Life

First Class Warrant Officer C: I also was on board the Houston. The ship was bombed and I was swimming for my life, when I was rescued by Japanese soldiers. Wasn't I thankful! Japanese airmen can aim their bombs straight all right.

Watching them at work, the reporter saw that none carried large stones but took care to pick only the small ones. It was funny to see six-foot-odd fellows trotting about with small stones which they lifted with both hands as if they were extremely heavy. The reporter was told that that was their method whether in the mines or on the roads. Their selfishness can be exemplified by such instances.

They were willing to be photographed because they had some vague notion that the pictures would find their way into the newspapers of their home countries and their families would be able to see them safe and sound. This was something we Japanese could scarcely understand, because we would die with shame if pictures of ourselves as prisoners of war were to be published in the papers of our country.

At any rate, watching these prisoners of war leading peaceful lives free of care or anxiety, we could not contrast the treatment we are according them with the maltreatment of Japanese internees abroad. A fresh resolve to overthrow the United States and Britain and bring them to a rude awakening welled up within the reporter.

Two Research Institutes to Be Established For Southern Cultures, Natural Resources

Two research institutes, which will be instrumental toward the establishment of basic foundations for the construction of the Southern Regions, one for the study and investigation of politics, economics and culture and the other to conduct researches on the abundant natural resources of the southern Co-Prosperity Sphere, will be established at the Taihoku Imperial University, it was announced in the Official Gazette dated March 15.

The newly established institutes along with the Institute for Research on Tropical Diseases, established previously, are the first government conducted research organs with respect to the Southern Regions. As researches will be carried on synthetically, the results are being eagerly looked forward to.

The Research Institute on the Cultures of the Southern peoples will be divided into the general department and two other departments. The general department will take up matters concerning religion, language, customs, habits and other cultural subjects among the peoples while the other two departments with political, legislative, economic and the Chinese problems. The complex and diverse peoples of the southern regions and their cultures will be studied from various angles in order to establish a guiding policy for the attainment of the grand ideal of mutual co-prosperity.

The Research Institute on Southern Resources will make scientific studies in connection with the bounteous natural resources in the South in an effort to contribute to their further development. One department of the institute will take up the problems with regard to forestry and agriculture, improvement of breeds of domestic animals, of seeds and so forth, and also conduct researches on cotton and other fibers. Another department will deal with the matter of manufacturing of the various forestry and agriculture resources, study of scientic agriculture methods, as well as establish experimental stations in various places of the southern regions.

The heads of the research institutes will be appointed by the Governor-General of Taiwan in the near future from among the professors and assistant professors of the Taihoku Imperial University. The supervision of the institutes will be under the control of the President of the Taihoku Imperial University.

PREMIER TOJO — BACK IN TOKYO

(Continued From Page 1)

imposed upon the movements of goods in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

"Various measures launched by the National Government up to the present, however, have not gone beyond the preliminary state. Further assistance by Japan and a greater effort by the nation are indispensable for the full establishment of wartime measures.

"Through his visit to China Prime Minister Tojo must have formed a deeper understanding of the existing conditions in China, so that the already close relationship between the two countries will mark further development. The Japanese Prime Minister's formal visit indicates not only the relations of amity between the two allied countries but also their common determination to attain the war objectives.

"The historical conversations between the Prime Minister of the Japanese Empire and the President of the Chinese Republic are symbolic of the deep-rooted spirit of coordination between the two sister nations of East Asia."

FUNDS APPROVED BY P.I. TO EXPAND ARABLE LANDS

Japanese Authorities to Instruct Islanders in Irrigation, Drainage

Domei

MANILA, March 16.—With the necessary funds for expansion of irrigation and drainage facilities of arable land in the Philippines having been approved, the headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration here will draw up the concrete expansion plan and give technical guidance for its execution. The actual work will be carried out by the Executive Commission of the Philippines.

According to the plan proposed by the Military Administration, comparatively simple drainage and irrigation facilities will first be established.

Upon its completion, the supervision of the water supply will be entrusted to the competent authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce who are best qualified to formulate the general agricultural policy of the islands, instead of the authorities of the Department of Public Works and Communications as has been the case heretofore.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

a war is relative. If our foes mobilize their material resources to improve their military position it is necessary for us to increase our productive power to an extent which will enable us to crush the material power of our foes. When our foes are doing their best to strengthen their fighting power by mobilizing material resources, it is time that the students in our country gave what physical power they can spare to the State.

According to the Association for National Service through Agriculture, the number of students throughout the nation possible to mobilize is enormous, and if they are trained and organized in the right manner, that will help tremendously in the increasing and strengthening of production.

What we look on as important is the practical way to organize the labor of these students. It must not be forgotten that the training of the students' minds is equally as important as the mobilization of their labor. The activity of the mind is today's absolute requirement for production. The labor mobilization of students must be led in such a way that that will serve at the same time to train their knowledge and minds. The new culture demands an even harmony of knowledge and physical labor and a proper advance in this direction is welcomed.

In recent days the Education Ministry has advised the heads of various schools concerning the proper care which must be taken for differences in age, sex, physical strength and other points in physical training in schools. This was done with deep consideration for the students' pursuit of knowledge. We hope that similar care and consideration will be shown in the students' labor mobilization and that the experience gained by the students in this work will serve in good effect in the society of which the students will form a part in days to come.

Hupeh Restores Tax

C.P.S.

HANKOW, March 16.—With a view to increasing its revenue, the Hupeh Provincial Government in a committee meeting has decided to restore business tax in the province.

Chungking Publishes Casualties Suffered At 642,657 Men Killed

The Chungking forces suffered casualties of 642,657 killed and 1,287,682 wounded during last year, according to announcement by the Chungking supreme defense council, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi carrying a Lisbon cable as of March 15. During the same period, 21,314 Chungking troops were taken prisoner, the announcement added.

Reich Journal Sees Trouble In Eden's Trip

(Continued From Page 1)

the maintenance of the British Empire and for the peaceful existance side by side of Bolshevism, Capitalism and Christianity, the paper says.

New Guinea, Darwin Hit

Enemy headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced that Japanese Air Forces bombed the American position in the eastern part of New Guinea on March 15, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying a message from Melbourne. The same headquarters announced on the same day that Japanese Air Units also bombed Port Darwin.

SHONAN MAKES PROGRESS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Domei

SHONAN, March 15.—Children of the Shonan Elementary Japanese Language School will present a program completely in the Japanese language next month in which Japanese plays and "kembu," or the Japanese sword dance will be given, attesting to the phenomenal progress made in the educational field since April last year after the occupation of the island by the Imperial Forces.

Applications for the new term in more than 20 Japanese language schools here and especially the two schools directly under the supervision of the Military Administration are now flooding the school offices.

The Japanese language is also taught in the 70 other public elementary schools in this city which have each a supplementary language course such as Chinese (21 schools), Malayan (25), Indian (9), and English (24).

These public schools constitute a complex organization as they are divided into schools for girls and boys as well as schools for the various races residing here. They were opened one month after the Imperial troops drove the British out of Shonan.

The school for Japanese children was started as soon as the former Japanese residents here returned from their concentration camp in India and now number 32 pupils.

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5 MILITARY SCHOOLS CONDUCT CEREMONY

Tokyo Holds 44th Graduation Exercises—Imperial Gifts Awarded

The Sendai and Hiroshima Army Preparatory Schools held their commencement exercises on Tuesday, states Domei.

The following honor graduates were awarded Imperial gifts:

Sendai Army Preparatory School:
Sadayoshi Uyeno (Ibaraki Prefecture)
Matsuhiko Fujimoto (Hokkaido)
Toshiyuki Kawazoe (Tokyo City)
Hiroshima Army Preparatory School:
Susumu Shintaku (Tottori Prefecture)
Nobusuke Kanda (Yamaguchi Prefecture)
Daiya Otoda (Tottori Prefecture)

Incidentally, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kumamoto Army Preparatory Schools held their commencement exercises on Monday.

In Tokyo, the 44th graduation ceremony of the Military Preparatory School was held from 9:40 a.m. on Monday.

Among the dignitaries who attended the ceremony was Lieutenant-General Noritake Shimizu, of the Inspectorate-General of Military Education.

During the function Colonel Takao Seike awarded Imperial gifts to these honor graduates, there being three honor students from each school.

Later the graduating class demonstrated their skill in judo, Japanese fencing, gliding, and gymnastics.

YANKS COMING TO FEEL REAL PINCH IN LIVING

Rationing, Sales Restrictions Steadily Increasing, to Include Foodstuffs

Since Pearl Harbor, no fewer than a dozen categories of daily necessaries have been placed under either rationing or sales restrictions throughout the United States, according to Yomiuri-Hochi for March 13. These articles comprise, among others, heavy boots, new tires for automobiles and other purposes, gasoline, sugar, bicycles, heavy fuel oil, coffee, and iron and steel wares including typewriters and stoves.

But what is worse is that now, in addition to these restrictions which are bad enough to cause dire misery to the Americans, many other more important goods, such as meat, butter, evaporated milk as well as tinwares, preserved fruits and even vegetables, have been placed on the rationing list to be enforced within a short time.

It can well be imagined how great the resentment and consternation were among the yanks brought up in luxury and unused to want. In fact, average Americans each has been buying from 3 to 7 pairs of shoes annually during the recent 5 years. No wonder that New Yorkers and Chicagoites, shocked by the bolt from the blue, should have made a mad rush to Jewish stores downtown to snatch at as many shoes as they could, as the same report added. As regards meat, the shortage has similarly hit the meat trade in the country, already no less than 500 of them out of the 5,000 existing in Chicago having been compelled to close their doors, to be followed by yet more in 6 months.

450 AXIS WOMEN ATTEND HOME ECONOMICS COURSE

Dr. Masataka Ota Stresses Need of Boosting National Savings in Wartime

A Japan-Germany wartime domestic economy course was given by the Japan Women's Association Monday afternoon at the Sangyo Chuo Kaikan Kodo in Marunouchi here with the attendance of about 450 women including 80 German ladies, reports Domei.

Emphasizing the need of boosting national savings in wartime, Dr. Masataka Ota gave a lecture on "Decisive War Economy and Women's Position."

Following Dr. Ota's lecture, Madam Jordan, President of the German Women's Association in Japan spoke on the wartime life of German women behind the gun.

China's Officials Educated

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 16.—The Provincial Government of Kiangsu has devised measures for the enforcement of monthly examinations among public functionaries with a view to reminding them constantly of the aim of the War of Greater East Asia and instilling into their heart a firm belief in the cause of the war.

Defenders Of East Asia's New Order

Noon Extra
UNEQUIVOCAL VICTORY
The Syonan Sinbun
The Hongkong News
CHINA'S EXECUTIVE YUAN REORG
Greater Asia
The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury
The Tribune
Tokyo Press Emphasizes
The Peking Chronicle
The Shanghai Sunday Times

Day in and day out these powerful newspapers in the key cities of Greater East Asia are pounding away at the enemies of humanity and fighting for the establishment of a new Order in East Asia. Tha Shanghai Times, the Shanghai Evening Post and Noon Extra are published in Shanghai. The Hongkong News is published in Hongkong, the Peking Chronicle in Peking, The Shonan Shimbun in Shonan (Singapore), and Greater Asia in Rangoon.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

Fearless Prisoner of War Becomes Peacemaker

Interesting Story of Feudal China Reveals Influence of Personality, Character

By LINDA WAI
In The Shanghai Sunday Times

During the period of "Chuen Chiu," a legendary period in Chinese history known as "Spring and Autumn," a conflict took place among the different feudal princes. The following story deals with the war between the States of Chun and Chao, the strongest of the feudal States at that time.

Chung Yi, was an envoy of the Chao State, who had been captured by a small State known as Chang which transferred him to the territory governed by the Prince of Chun.

When the Prince of Chun learned of the capture of this well-known personage, he wished to interrogate him in order to learn something of his history.

Chung Yi maintained a passive attitude throughout the proceedings.

The first question the Prince of Chun put to his captive was:

"What is your family record?"

In reply, Chung Yi stated that his ancestors had been actors in the court of Chao for several generations.

The Prince of Chun then asked:

"Can you play any music?"

"Why," retorted the unhappy prisoner. "That is my father's profession and occupation in the court. Why, then, should I learn any other line. One's duty is to follow the path set by one's parents."

Musical Test

A chin, the oldest known string instrument in China was then procured, and Chung Yi played a popular tune of the South, because Chao, his native State, was situated in the southern part of Hupeh.

When he had finished playing, the Prince once again put a question to him, this time asking what kind of a man was the King of Chao State.

In reply to this question, Chung Yi maintained an evasive attitude, simply saying:

"A loyal subject does not concern himself with the behaviour of his King, nor does he discuss His Majesty with others."

Seeing the persistence displayed by his interrogator, Chung Yi could not help but add:

"When my King was a Crown Prince, he was well and carefully looked after by his tutors and his guardians. In the morning, the Prince often called on Ming Chi, the highest official of our country and in the evening he frequently paid a visit to Chueh, the oldest Minister of the court. That is what I know of my King during his youth and I am sorry that I cannot enlighten you on any other matters concerning him."

The interview continued for some time, but throughout the period Chung Yi took only the most honourable stand, until all around who heard him recognized him as a loyal patriot. On no account would Chung Yi divulge any of the affairs of his State, nor did he show any enthusiasm in co-operating with his questioners.

Minister's Advice

When the interview was over, the Prince of Chun related the details of it to one of his Minister, Fan Wen-tse, without omitting even a single point of importance.

Fan Wen-tse listened attentively to all that the Prince said to him, and then weighed the matter over in his mind. His judgment was soon formed.

"The prisoner from Chao must be an honourable gentleman," explained the Minister, at the end of the Prince's narration. "When he talked about the profession of his ancestors he showed that he had not overlooked his origin, proving that he has observed the laws of filial piety. In playing the music of his native State, it shows that he never forgets his old traditions. A man possessing this virtue must be a trustworthy person. In faithfulness to his Prince, he talked of his childhood in a favourable light, showing how his master used to visit older and more experienced men for advice. A man like that can be trusted to perform any duty assigned to him.

"When he mentioned the two officials whom his Prince visited, he did not prefix their titles, thus showing, by contrast, the exalted position of his Prince. Chung Yi is a man of quick decisions, and clever in the performance of his duties."

Pausing after such a long explanation, Fan Wen-tse continued to expound his judgment, saying:

"A man having these four virtues can always be relied upon to do something great, and I would suggest that Your Majesty release him without fail and entrust him with the arrangement of a peace conference with Chao State."

Chung Yi as Peacemaker

The Prince of Chun reflected over the advice offered by his statesman, and decided that what the latter had suggested was the right course to take.

The war with Chao had turned into a long-drawn and wearisome affair, and he himself was greatly desirous of peace.

However, he did not wish to take the first step, as he feared that by selecting the wrong sort of envoy, the enemy would consider it as evidence of weakness.

He therefore treated Chung Yi with respect, accorded him all the conventional honours, and entrusted him with the mission of arranging a peace conference between the two warring States.

In this manner, by maintaining an honorable attitude, Chung Yi so impressed his captors that he won the favor of his enemy and was permitted to perform a great deed for his own State.

Filipino Women Active In Their New Role

New Order in East Asia Has Rendered Many Former Ideas Absurd, Writer Declares

By FEDERICO MANGAHAS
In the Manila Tribune

As a writer of considerable notoriety, I had indulged not infrequently long before Dec. 8, 1941, in elaborating on a coming social order and on that account I had often been considered suspect, especially by businessmen and the politicians whom they maintained in authority.

And what was the reason?

Well, in the matter of workers, I liked them to get decent wages, to work in healthy surroundings, to be provided with decent housings, to be allowed opportunities for recreation and rejuvenation—all as proper incentives to work.

In the matter of businessmen, themselves, I liked them to be less greedy, less suspicious of human nature especially among the lower classes, less unctuous and less ostentatious about their conscience charities, and less conspicuous in their consumption of ill-gotten gains and glory.

In the matter of women, I liked them to be more charitable, to be less ambitious for the front page, to be less articulate about their rights and more conscientious about their obligations.

In the matter of politicians, I liked them to have less brass, to be less afraid of intelligence, to make fewer promises, to bargain less, to plan more, and to push towards objectives not because their names are brazoned thereabouts but because the coming children of nameless men and women will enjoy better opportunities for fulfilling their talents.

In the matter of culture, I liked intellectual leaders to go into the past not for corpses and carcasses, but for the imperishable substance of traditions; I liked them to see the future as a challenge to their capacity to contribute to the structure and architecture of an order worthy of man and his increasing stature.

Can the women take in all these? I shall not make any claim for their loves. I shall be content to speculate on the basis of certain changes wrought in their outlook and behaviour since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and the subsequent occupation of the Philippines by the Imperial Japanese Forces. The Japanese occupation of the Philippines which ushered in the New Order has definitely meant a number of things to the Filipinos, especially to the women. These things are what I would like to consider the meaning of the New Order to the women of this country.

To be sure, the new order has radically shifted the emphasis from frivolity to work. There are still women who may be sufficiently well-provided to dismiss the inconveniences of the present situation with a careless shrug and keep on playing panggingge with the neighbors, giving sumptuous parties, or spending sixty per cent of their time with the beautician. They are the exceptions rather than the rule. The most light-minded women, since the war, have learned to work, have learned to be ashamed of social uselessness, have taken up occupations not necessarily to stretch a penny but to contribute to the common store of service to their fellow citizens stricken by the war in one way or another. I daresay they are happier for the change.

It may not have completely penetrated into the heads of all the women but the new order rendered certain established ideas definitely absurd, not to say ridiculous. It is not likely today that a bureau director would compel his subordinates under pain of demotion or dismissal to allow part of their salaries as contributions to a common fund to pay for ballots to elect his daughter in a school or newspaper beauty contest. And it would be really absurd for any young Filipino woman to allow herself to thus become an instrument of official oppression just to gratify a father's vanity or her penchant for exhibition. It is simply no longer a part of the new order.

It used to be the pride of the the Filipino woman to believe in the myth of deification for herself in private and public life. She liked to think of being on a pedestal as an object of stupid worship. Well, the new order has somehow forced that nonsense out of her, or should, if it has not yet done so. The Filipino woman must work—as she has no doubt done so even before—and must be a suitable comrade to a man, rather than a capricious, corrupting mistress, in the construction of a new Philippines. The Filipino woman can remain a queen not by insisting on a pedestal but by sharing equally the burden and responsibility of her man not only for survival but for fulfillment of their community's common aspiration towards material self-sufficiency and moral self-respect.

In the campaign for equal political rights with men under an older regime, there was altogether too loud a clamor for her rights, along with the enjoyment of older privileges exclusive to the women by virtue of their sex. They wanted the vote and yet expected precedence in every sphere of life—a seat in a street car ahead of any man however old or decrepit; special tolerance and indulgence in an even contest however inferior she might be in ability, intelligence and enterprise to men competitors. She took all these things for granted as hers by the order of nature or of God. She did not consider it honorable and necessary to work for them, let alone to be grateful for them, in order to deserve them. She liked the folklore of chivalry because it operated so much to her advantage. Now the new order has revised all that and at times with little or no ceremony. And it is to the good. The Filipino woman, if she is to continue being entitled to respect, must learn to work and to be grateful.

In the days when it was easy to amass a fortune by official graft or by business and industrial exploitation, and flaunt the latest word in motor cars as symbol of material power and social success, certain of our women so favoured were persuaded that no other scheme of life was tenable, no other order in which self-respect is the consequence of honest enterprise, ability and decent labour. All their arts of coquetry were concentrated on how to inspire their men to get rich quick by hook or by crook. As they flourished, we were beginning to see a new race of selfish, parasitic, expensive women and corrupt, ruthless, exploitative men as rulers of our society. The New Order is bound to liguidate them if we are to recover the pristine character of our race and build a nation worthy to survive and to take its place among the free nations of the world.

Our women in the checkered history of our nation have known work, comradeship, gratitude, sacrifice, creativeness, self-respect. We can have all these again and in greater measure according as we allow the New Order to recreate us along the sane and healthy outlines of our people's character when life was harsh to us and we were not afraid to take its severe teaching. Let us hope that the stern realities of the new order as it is being established among us will succeed to inspire us with the uncompromising but enduring charm of their message. Thus only may we look forward to achieving a social order of peace, truth and beauty. So much depends on the Filipino woman.

CHOSEN TO TREBLE SARDINE OIL OUTPUT

Production in Peninsula of Excellent Lubricant Raw Material Increasing

In view of the ever increasing demand for fish oil as a raw-material of hardened oils, the Government-General of Chosen has decided to exercise special efforts to produce in the present year three times as much sardine oil as in 1942, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The production of sardine oil in Chosen has been steadily increasing for many years past, giving rise to the development of the hardened oil industry in Chosen and Japan Proper. The production of fish oil in Chosen reached 150,000 tons in 1937 already and has ever since been on the increase. Last year, conditions at sea were unfavorable for sardine fishing, but the production of fish oil was augmented by the oil taken from other fish.

Sardine oil, however, is regarded as one of the best raw materials for the production of lubricants. The Government-General of Chosen, however, based on the agreement reached between its Marine Products Bureau and the Planning Board of the Tokyo Government, is studying most effective measures to increase the hauls of sardine in the forthcoming sardine fishing season, which sets in toward the end of summer. In this connection, the Teikoku Oil Products Company is expected to make a special supply of heavy oil to different sardine fishing parties of Chosen, while studying the utilization of the surplus hauls of sardine. The attainment of the results aimed at is believed very easy due to the close cooperation among the Government-General of Chosen, the Teikoku Oil Products Company and the Chosen Sardine Oil and Fertilizer Marine Products Company.

NEW NOVEL SAVINGS BOX DEVISED FOR RADIO SETS

Coin Necessary to Turn on Switch of Receivers; Device Can Also Be Used on Lamps

A novel savings box which acts as a switch for radios has been devised by Shinji Kihara, a former employe of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation at Kashiwagi-cho, Yodobashi-ku. The box, with holes for ten and one sen coins is connected to the radio so that in order to turn on the switch, a coin has to be dropped into the box.

Mr. Kihara had been earnestly planning since last April, to devise some project in which appreciation could be expressed toward the brave men on the front lines whenever their valorous deeds as well as hardships were broadcast.

His invention of the radio savings box can also be connected to electric lamp stands whereby students may transform their feeling of gratitude into savings.

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and President Shichiro Komori of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan have lauded the savings box as befiting the new national policy of transmuting the feeling of gratitude into savings.

SHANGHAI RADIOPHONE SET

Service Planned in April to Connect City With Hankow

C.P.S.

HANKOW, March 16.—In conformity to its plan for the establishment of a communication net within the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Central China Tele-Communications Company is rushing preparations for the inauguration of a radio telephone service between Shanghai and Hankow sometime in April.

It is further revealed that plans are also being formulated for the hooking-up of Japan, Manchoukuo and South China, with Shanghai as the nucleus.

Shanghai Bankers Increase

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 16.—The Shanghai Bankers Association has a membership of 107 banks at present. It will be recalled that all financial establishments are required to be members of the association, according to a ruling of the Ministry of Finance.

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PRESIDENT OF CHINA HAS LED COLORFUL LIFE

A revolutionist with oneness of aim, a true patriot, death-defying, fearless in his conviction, a man of action, a gentleman scrupulously honest and a loyal friend and colleague—that is Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and the savior of China. His colorful career has been one of ceaseless struggle for the resuscitation of China as an independent State and a definite entity in East Asia.

Wang Ching-wei was born in Wanyuhsien, Canton, in 1885. Incidents illustrative of his adhesion to his conviction are many. Back in 1911, he went to Peking with a design on the life of the Prince Regent of the Manchu dynasty. Hu Han-min, one of his friends, counselled moderation: "Guide without bloodshed." Mr. Wang wrote back, "I made this resolve four years ago. It is immutable," and he actually made an attempt on the Prince Regent's life.

On June 10, 1935, he promulgated the "International Friendship Decree" and gave out, on pain of severe punishment, that "the people of China should seek amity with all friendly nations and refrain from utterances provocative of ill feeling." This and his pro-Japanese policy incurred the antipathy of his opponents. An attempt was made on his life on November 1 of the same year on the occasion of the Kuomintang Plenary Session. He remained unshakable in his conviction.

On August 4, 1937, a month after the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge incident, when the majority of the Chinese were delirious with a "resistance against Japan" fever, Mr. Wang had the nerve to warn his people that non-aggravation of the incident was the way to China's salvation. Speaking from the Nanking Broadcasting Station under the heading, "Wanted: Frankness," he urged abstention from irresponsible utterances calculated to please the masses to the detriment of the country.

Is Working for Peace

It is well-known that in December, 1938, Mr. Wang, moved by the Konoe statement, deserted Chungking at the point of death and dispatched telegrams to Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of Chungking, urging on them peace with Japan. Ever since, he has been devoted to the cause of a Sino-Japanese general peace.

Death-defying and dashing as he is, he is not given to destruction. Imbued with the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he knows that cooperation with Japan is the prerequisite for the existence and resuscitation of China and for the emancipation of Asia. Motivated by this conviction, he has been at great pains to guide public opinion and has been enforcing policies along that line, fearless of the opposition of reckless jingoists. He is a true patriot and a far-sighted statesman, the like of whom is totally absent in the Chungking camp.

Compare him with those who, while knowing the folly of resistance against Japan which can only bring misery on their country, are vacillating!

It is an open secret in China that militarists and government officials can make a fortune out of their positions. T. V. Soong and H. H. Kung have made billions. They may be exceptional cases, but official corruption is widely practised. Considering the peculiar circumstances existing in China, this may be tolerated to some extent.

Wang Ching-wei is proof against corruption. He is scrupulously upright. Even in this respect alone he deserves respect.

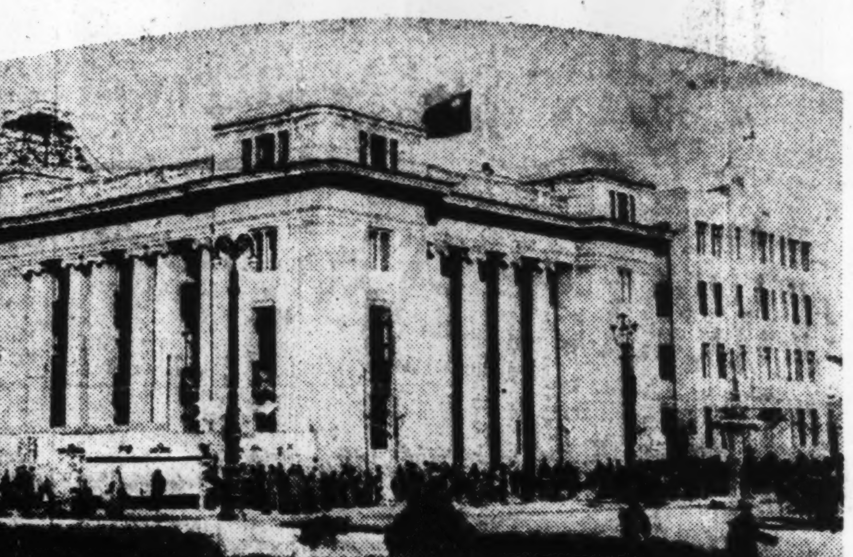
In Discord With Chiang

Mr. Wang's ideas and attitude are so clear-cut that he often differs even with men in the Kuomintang. With Chiang Kai-shek he was often in discord. To Mr. Wang, these discords were not personal nor yet rivalry for power. That is why even today, when the two belong to distinctly opposing camps, Mr. Wang at every opportunity is remonstrating kindly and patiently with Chiang in an earnest endeavor to awaken his reflection as an ex-colleague and co-executor of the late Dr. Sun's will.

Any biography of the leader of re-born China would be incomplete without reference to his human side. He is compassionate. Even today he remains inconsolable over the passing of Tang Yen-jeng and Dr. Tseng Chung-min, his helpers and co-adherents. This is worthy of mention as an expression of his humane feeling.

A man of such sterling character who combines reason and compassion cannot but win friends, even if he may be misunderstood for a time. Quite recently, Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr Eugene Chen, both veteran Chungking diplomats, and a section of the plutocracy headed by Chen Chou-tso have joined the Nanking camp. With the participation of the National Government in the War of Greater East Asia, with Japan's retrocession of her concessions and her abolition of extraterritoriality in China, Chungking's war of resistance against Japan has become totally devoid of meaning. Mr. Wang's sincere efforts to restore the honor of China as an independent State have been recognized.

In other words, the justification for his advocacy of peace with Japan has become duly appreciated in all its meaning. This will prove a guiding principle in leading public opinion, and will have a far-reaching effect on the statesmen, the militarists and the masses of China.



President Wang Ching-wei, supreme leader of the National Government of China who, through close cooperation with Japan, is reconstructing the Republic and making it a powerful wing of the nations which are fighting to destroy the enemies of mankind. Above, in center, the Central Bank of China. At right: Chinese workmen resting.

A Glimpse Of Japanese Ideals

By DR. JIRO HARADA

Our taste is for things graceful and quiet on the one hand, and for valor and activity on the other, inconsistent as this may seem. Having always lived in the abundance provided by nature and been undisturbed by any outside enemy, the people have developed a taste for all that is quiet and beautiful. But from ancient times the Japanese were known for their bravery and for their skill in the art of war. This is an interesting combination—artistic taste and military prowess—an apparent inconsistency which seems to characterize our people. . . .

I may call your attention to the fact that there were many warriors toward the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, when cha-no-yu (ceremonial tea) was in vogue, who would prefer a stoneware tea-caddy three or four inches in height to the acquisition of additional territory, or would exchange a castle for a pottery tea-bowl.

Our people seem to find beauty in inconsistencies and contradictions, and this may be considered in connection with their taste for art and refinement side by side with their admiration of military prowess.

Visitors in Japan are bound to see inconsistencies and contradictions on every hand, especially at the present stage of social and industrial evolution. If you walk through the streets of Tokyo today you will come across very strange sights: a wooden gateway of the old regime still standing close by an enormous modern stone edifice housing a bank; the wall of the mansion of a feudal lord still serving a department of the government by enclosing a group of overgrown barracks; while a row of splendid buildings in marble and granite in European style are reflected in the ancient castle moat with its dark stone embankment embellished by gnarled and aged pine-trees. Of course, in modern Japan these strange contrasts were made possible in the course of her transitional period, especially after the great earthquake and fire, and no doubt they were not the result of the conscious efforts of the people. People only chanced to build these new edifices amidst the old. Nevertheless, they seem to indicate what is working within the people in their thoughts and in their lives.

As an illustration of this trait I wish to present the case of cha-no-yu. It is an institution founded upon the adoration of the beautiful in the midst of the sordid facts of everyday life: in the making of the fire, in boiling water, in making and drinking tea, in preparing and eating meals, even in sweeping the room and in dusting the utensils. So this cult of cha-no-yu is founded upon the adoration of the beauty we see in these daily tasks, in doing them and in seeing them done. While the cult insists on utmost simplicity and lauds the joy and dignity of refined poverty, the men of the tea cult think nothing of spending tens of thousands of yen for a sombre tea caddy of simple glaze. I remember once holding in my hands a ceramic tea-bowl at the sale of the Viscount Inaba collection. It was sold for ¥167,000. A small fortune is often spent in the construction of a cha-seki, or hut with a small room for tea-drinking, in order to make it look rustic in spite of the rare materials used. The cult is full of inconsistencies, yet there is hardly any institution within the last several centuries which has exerted as great an influence on our minds as cha-no-yu. Different phases of our national life, political, industrial, and social as well, seem to be full of inconsistencies and contradictions which make things rather difficult to understand at first sight. Yet, after all, life itself, as we find it everywhere, is full of inconsistencies, is it not?—Reprinted from A Glimpse of Japanese Ideals with the permission of the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai.

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 25 Sad Mother, Sad Wife

Springtime was coming to an end. At Yamashina, the grey-headed nightingale sang in the garden of Oishi's home. Frequently, the song would be interrupted by the sharp staccato sounds of the fencer's yell as he delivered each blow. These sounds came from the back-yard of Oishi's house.

Passersby outside would turn back their heads to look against the house, wondering enviously what sort of happy life the inmates of such a splendid house must be living. The roses that bloomed in the flower pot were a riot of color, and the bright April sun cast brilliant shadows on the Yoshino cedar ceiling of the library that overlooked the garden.

"Oriku . . . Water, bring me some water . . ." Kuranosuke groaned as he lay on his back in this room. That morning he had returned in a palanquin, but flinging off the change of clothing that his wife Oriku had brought him, he had thrown himself on the floor of the library and at once fallen into a drunken sleep.

"Eiht! Eiht!" The sound of fencing came from the yard, and the yells of the fencers had roused Oishi from his sleep. Pushing himself up on one elbow, Oishi licked his dry lips, and called for his wife.

"Oriku!" he called, and clapped his hands.

"Yes." The answer came from afar off, and presently Oriku entered the room at a run, and knelt down before her husband.

"Oh, have you awaken?"

"What are you doing? Why can't you come at once?"

"I had so many things to do, and I thought you would be sleeping for some time yet. Please forgive me."

"I told you that there was no need to work yourself. Employ as many servants and maids as you like. It seems you can't get rid of the poor woman's habit. Bring me a cup of water."

Oishi was never in a good temper when he returned from a pleasure jaunt.

Oriku brought some water, and handed the cup gingerly to her husband. He drained the cup at one swallow.

"Are those Chikara and Kichichiyo who are shouting?"

"Yes."

"Their shouts woke me up. The young rascals. Tell them that I insist they should stop practising useless things like fencing. Go and tell them to stop at once."

" "

"What are you looking at me like a sick fish for?"

"Forgive my impertinence, but Kichichiyo has grown big enough to be able to wield the practice sword, and Chikara, like the good brother that he is, is taking infinite pains to coach him. You should praise them, instead of scolding them and ridiculing fencing as a useless art."

"Oriku!" Oishi's voice was sharp. He sat up, his face like wood.

"Yes."

"This is your last day here with me. You can return to your original family in Toyooka."

"Eht? . . . Oriku exclaimed in astonishment. She stared with incredulous eyes at her husband, her face growing paler every moment.

"Why must I go?" she said at last.

"You don't fit in here," said Oishi calmly, returning her stare.

"If there are any faults in me, please forgive me. I will do exactly as you tell me, only let me stay here."

"How old are you?"

". . . . "

"Do you think you are of an age when it is easy to reform? I am tired of complaining and scolding you. Ever since the departure from Ako I have been telling you that the days of samuraihood are over, that I intend to spend the rest of my life as Kyuemon Ikeda, a townsman, in ease and comfort. I have also told you times without number, that you should teach my sons to value land and property more than martial weapons, and the abacus more than the sword. But what do I see. My sons practise fencing, and my wife rejoices over the fact. With you here I tremble for the future of the house. This is what I mean when I say you don't fit in here."

"My husband," said Oriku, "is this your real feeling?"

"Of course."

Oriku cast herself forward on the tatami, and wept silently.

"Prepare for departure at once," said Oishi imperturbably. "Take anything you want with you."

"Husband," Oriku clutched at Kuranosuke's knees. "This is too cruel of you. Think of Chikara, Ruri, Kichichiyo, and Daisaburo. How can we part now, for such a trivial reason?"

"Trivial? What do you mean by trivial? A woman who does not fit in with the atmosphere of the house is bound to cause its ruin. Trivial? If you think this trivial, there is all the more reason that you should go. Go at once! Go!"

Alarmed at their father's unduly loud voice, Kichichiyo and Chikara stopped their practice, and came to the library to see what was the matter. Kichichiyo ran into the room at once when he saw his mother weeping in front of Kuranosuke, but Chikara went round to the back, washed his muddy feet, and entered the library quietly. Kichichiyo, seeing that his brother did not intend to say anything, knelt before his father.

"Father, please forgive mother," he said. "I will see that she corrects her faults. Please forgive mother."

"This is no matter for a child. Your mother . . ." Kuranosuke looked steadily at the boy, and placed his hand on his forelocks. "Your mother ceases to be a member of this household from today. I have nothing more to say."

"No, no, father!" Kichichiyo's tones were tearful. "I want mother to be near us always, always. Please allow her to stay here."

"Is your mother dear to you?"

"Yes."

"Then go with her."

"Father is also dear to me. I want father and mother to be together always. . . ."

"No." Kuranosuke lightly pushed his son away, and Kichichiyo, losing his balance, rolled backwards.

Oriku forgot herself. She gathered the boy into her arms, and pressed her own tear-wet face on to her son's.

"Don't cry, Kichichiyo," she wept. "Father is in a bad mood at present, but when evening comes, he will be his own self again, and be the kind loving father again."

"Many evenings may come and go, but I shall never be the smiling father again," said Kuranosuke. "My eldest son Chikara I will keep with me here, but the rest of the children you may take with you to Toyooka. Go at once; Oriku, take good care of them."

"Without even consulting uncle Koyama and cousin Shindo. . . ."

"I have already seen Shindo and uncle Koyama. You have no need to tell them anything."

"Eht? Then you intended this beforehand? . . ."

"U'm." Kuranosuke nodded deeply, and stared steadily at his wife. "We have been together for a long time, but I found you unsuitable once I had changed myself into a townsman. I had intended to tell you before. . . ."

Oriku dried her tears. She had noticed, in contrast to his words, the light of deep sympathy in his eyes, and something else which she could not fathom.

Oriku placed both hands before her and bowed. Kuranosuke seemed to nod. Oriku was experiencing something which was worse than death, the most terrible thing that a wife or mother could face.

But Oriku had always trusted her husband; she had never lost faith in him. But for a moment, when he had told her to go, she had wondered if her faith had been misplaced.

But now she saw something in her husband's eyes, something which gleamed like the lights in a fathomless lake, which gave her a fresh grip upon herself. Reprimanding herself for losing faith, ever for a moment, in Kuranosuke, she stood up and went to an adjoining room where Daisaburo, her youngest son, had waken up from his sleep and was crying to be fed.

"Father!" Chikara leant forward, supporting his weight on one huge, granite-like hand, and looked at his father.

"Chikara," said Kuranosuke quietly and gravely, "are you against my decision?"

Chikara shook his head violently. His tears spattered right and left on the tatami.

"What about my pleasure jaunts? Do you think you would like to say something about them?"

"No, father. Go as often as you like. I will gladly remain here."

"H'm. Chikara, you are my son, after all. Come with me to the tea-room. As the son of the biggest spender of Yamashina, you ought to know something about the art of tea, eh?"

(To Be Continued)

Creation of Sphere Insures Victory

(Continued From Page 6)

the dreadnaughts, the Prince of Wales and Repulse, were sent to the bottom; and the units of our Imperial Army air force were wreaking havoc on the enemies' bases in the Philippines and Malaya. These lightning successes enabled our forces to gain control of the air and sea supremacies in the southwest Pacific, which in turn greatly facilitated our military operations in the Southern Regions.

Control Expanded

By the capture of two strategic American outposts, Guam Island on December 12 and Wake Island on the 23, our domination extended over the western Pacific. Exactly two days after the reduction of Wake, the British defenses at Hongkong collapsed completely before our military might and the same fate was again experienced by the Americans on January 2, 1942 when Manila capitulated. Offensive operations were also staged in British Borneo, Dutch Borneo and the Celebes with uncanny rapidity. In the meantime on the Malay Peninsula, our dauntless men overcame all obstacles to sweep southward towards the British stronghold in East Asia, Singapore. The distance of 500 kilometers, through dense jungles and swift currents intermingled with countless encounters against enemy resistance, was covered in a short period of only two months. Before our enemies had recovered their bearings, the Singapore Island fortress which was reputed to be absolutely impregnable was subdued on February 15. About a week prior to the reduction of the British citadel, a sea battle off Java took place to be followed by another engagement off Surabaya on March 1. By virture of these two successful sea clashes, the enemy's sea-power was crushed and nine days after the landing of our troops on the soils of the Dutch East Indies the Dutch forces in Java surrendered. Operations in Sumatra were also terminated.

Through such swift and resolute operations our Imperial Forces achieved a military feat unprecedented in the annals of warfare. Our international diplomacy, on the other hand, was equally active. On the very day the war was declared, Thailand consented to permit the passage of our troops through their territory and on December 21, 1941 the Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Pact was concluded. About a week before, a military agreement had also been reached between our country and French Indo-China.

(To Be Concluded)

BRITISH MISDEEDS IN INDIA
RASH BEHARI BOSE
It is the purpose of this book to give whatever light it may upon the conditions in India at this time. It hopes to enlighten the readers on the situations which have evolved between the British and the people of India, and to help solve the innumerable problems which have faced and which will face India in her stand for independence.
CONTENTS
India Under Britain
British Exploitation
India Admitted Ill-Governed
Record of British Plunder
Indian Economy Under British Rule
Mutiny in India
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The Peshawar Incident
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MUST CONCENTRATE ON PRIORITY GOODS

Output of Such Products Must Be Boosted at Sacrifice of Others, Says Arai

The first duty of the Japanese manufacturers under the extraordinary situation in which their country stands at present is to increase the output of all products coming under the five super-priority industries just specified by the Government even at the sacrifice of other industries, especially peacetime ones, says Shoji Arai, president of the Kwanto Electric Power Distribution Company, in a contribution to the latest issue of the Jitsugyo no Nippon.

"The Government was quite right when it specified the iron and steel, coal mining, light metal manufacturing, shipbuilding, and aircraft industries as the five super-priority industries of war-time Japan, to be developed at the sacrifice of other industries of secondary importance," says Mr. Arai, and continues, "It is quite obvious that the speedy expansion of Japan's fighting strength depends on the country's success in the five super-priority industries. If Japan succeeds in quickly developing these super-priority industries, its final victory in the present great is already secured.

Mistaken Idea

"Some people say that the development of the five super-priority industries must be accompanied by the rapid development of other allied industries. For instance, the development of the shipbuilding industry must be accompanied by the speedy development of the supply of machine-tools and electric power. Therefore, they say, our purposes in view cannot be attained by concentrating our efforts on the development of the five priority industries alone. They are mistaken. Japan, as every one knows, is now fighting a great war, which requires speedy expansion of its fighting strength. This is the reason why the Government has specified the five super-priority industries.

"To distribute our efforts and attention among various industries is the thing we are required to do in peacetime, but not at present. What we must do at present is to devote our time and energy for the speedy development of the five super-priority industries specified by the Government regardless of the development of other industries of less importance. We must not hesitate, I believe, to disregard the interests of different parties standing outside the super-priority industries, for the time being at least.

Must Increase Coal

"Coal mining has been specified as one of the five super-priority industries, which means that we should do our very best to increase the supply of coal. But, in my opinion, we must concentrate our efforts on the operation of the most productive coal mines only. We are not in a position to be worrying about various industries of secondary importance. What we are required to do at this moment is to devote our time and energy to the increased output of such products as are closely connected with Japan's fighting strength.

"The electric industry is specified as one of the five super-priority industries, and we are required to do our best to increase the supply of electric power. But, the supply of electric power cannot be immediately increased by the development of new resources of electric power. The best, and the only way, to achieve the purpose in view lies in the adjustment of the electric power supply. In other words, we have to reduce the supply of electric power to different quarters with no direct bearings on Japan's military strength.

"The five super-priority industries involve coal mining, aluminum production, shipbuilding and aircraft production, besides electric power generation. But, even in the field of the aluminum industry, there are branches which have no direct bearings on the increase of Japan's fighting strength. For instance, the production of kettles, lunch boxes and other wares of daily use will not increase Japan's military strength. Therefore, the production of such articles must be suspended or reduced for the time being.

"In short, it is my belief that we should concentrate our efforts on the speedy development of such branches of the five super-priority industries as are inseparably connected with Japan's military strength."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.40	+ 0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.60	− 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.90	Same
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% ..	108.15	− 0.10

Grown By Middle School Students

An exhibition of agricultural produce grown by students of middle schools and girls' schools was recently held at the Otsuma Higher Girls' School, Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku. Shown are some specimens being examined by teachers and visitors.

Economic Situation of Japan, Manchoukuo Surveyed by Okubo at Bank's General Meet

In presenting his report on the activities of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the semi-annual term ending December 1942, to the 126th shareholders' general meeting held at the head office of the bank in Yokohama on March 10, President Toshikata Okubo made a general survey of the economic and financial situations in Japan and abroad.

After briefly tracing the economic relations between Japan and other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Okubo dwelt on the speedy strengthening of the economic structure in Japan Proper and the sound condition of the money market. Turning to Manchoukuo, Mr. Okubo pointed out the growing strength of the financial fabric of the country, as indicated by the increased subscriptions to Government loans and the expansion of national savings associations all over the country.

Mr. Okubo's speech, in brief, follows:

"In presenting the Bank's report for the latter half of the year 1942, to the 126th Shareholders' General Meeting, I wish to reiterate in broad outline the general economic situation at home and abroad.

Japan Proper

"The Empire has established its wartime administrative system, with all its people firmly united in one, and has created an economic machine covering the whole Sphere of Greater East Asia, in order to strengthen its fighting force for the successful consummation of the holy war. Relations with our friendly Powers have been brought closer.

"The Government dispatched a special envoy to Thailand in July of the year under review, who succeeded in concluding a cultural treaty between the two nations. In the same month, an agreement was signed for exchange commodities between our country and French Indo-China. On the other hand, also during the same month, the Government caused the Bank of Japan to enter into contract with the Central Reserve Bank of China for granting a loan of 100 million yen in favor of the latter bank. In September of the same year, another special envoy was commissioned by the Government to Nanking, and in answer thereto President Wang Ching-wei paid an official visit to Tokyo in December.

"In the industrial fields, operations for economic control were further accelerated, distribution of commodities with their prices controlled was continued in due order, and production and traffic were ameliorated. Control corporations for important commodities were organized separately one after another. Since July, these control corporations were already purchasing idle goods as well as those which had lost their markets abroad. In September a corporation for controlling food materials was created, followed by the formation of the Central Association for Cooperation Regarding Food Materials.

Government Receipts

"Turning to financial circles, Government receipt of money increased as a result of increased taxation. Although this occasionally caused an excessive flow of official money into the market, any trend of inflation was wisely and properly counter-acted by the increased monetary demands of national policy corporations, control corporations and so forth.

"In the meanwhile, the organization of the Monetary Control Association was perfected, and progress was seen in the merger of various banks, the latter resulting in the actual announcement of the amalgamation of certain two big banks toward the close of the term in question.

"As regards the stock market, activity was the general feature throughout the period. Bulls operated positively on the shares of wartime industries and others necessitating an increase of capital. This Bank opened a new sub-branch office in the city of Fukuoka on December 12.

Manchoukuo

"In Manchoukuo, various concrete measures were taken specially with a view to replenishing and strengthening the defense up north in cooperation with this country, and already remarkable results in this respect are visible. In December, the Manchoukuo Government fixed what is officially called the Basic National Policy. The national budget of the country for 1943 amounts to 2,221,000,000 yuan for expenditures and 2,235,000,000 yuan for revenue, including both the general and special accounts. These figures show increases of 463,000,000 yuan and 467,000,000 yuan respectively compared with those of the preceding year. Consumption tax and income tax were increased to cover the swollen national requirements, besides the inauguration of new taxes on non-alcoholic drinks and commercial transactions.

"In the industrial field, the second five-year industrial program made its start last year. The laws for controlling industries and commercial and industrial associations were enacted in order to regulate all the important enterprises in the country. A system for the achievement of self-sufficiency in daily necessities was drawn up in accordance with the General Rules for Self-development of Local Industries and the General Rules for the Development of Light Industries, side by side with the establishment of the plan for increasing the production of foodstuffs and farm crops. Collection of agricultural produce in the interior of the country was effected smoothly, and the supply of farmers' daily necessities received due official consideration in return for their cooperation with the national policy.

"With respect to finance, the money market was more or less busy in face of the brisk demand thereof from industries and seasonal purchase of staple produce. The Governmnt was never idle in improving the financial machinery. It promulgated the revised Law of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo, which, reorganized accordingly, resumed its business on November 1. The Government also caused other ordinary banks to reorganize or combine themselves to cope with the changed situation, the total number of such domestic banks having diminished to no more than 23 toward the end of the term. Savings and absorption of Government loans showed good results, subscription to the loans having amounted to 290 million yuan. National savings associations formed in many places also helped.

"Financial conditions in various towns showed great improvement. In Hsinking, bank loans showed a steady increase. Though a decrease of 35,000,000 yuan in comparison with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year, the total bank loans in the Capital increased to 1,300,000,000 yuan from the beginning to the end of the term. Balance of deposits registered an aggregate of 626,000,000 yuan at the end of the term, an increase of 108,000,000 yuan over the amount for the corresponding date of the previous year.

Industries Expand

"In Mukden, while farm crops suffered a slight setback owing to draught at one time and floods at the other, light and heavy industries expanded in accordance with the second 5-year industrial program. Merger of local banks was effected. In Yingkow, the magnesite industry continued to enjoy prosperity. Spinning and pulp industries were also good. In Harbin, oil mills worked more days than during the preceding year. Sugar and alcohol manufacture also made good progress. In Dairen, in the Kwangtung Leased territory, decrees for savings associations and for commodity control were promulgated in response to the strengthened economic control in Japan and Manchoukuo. Regulations for control of prices were revised. Twenty seven oil mills operated by Manchoukuoans were reorganized and merged before the term was over. The money market was busy all the time owing to the heavy demand coming from industrial and agricultural sources."

AMITY WITH CHINA STIFFENS PRICES

Tojo's Nanking Trip Exercises Salutary Effects on Stocks

The Tokyo Stock Exchange saw a stiffening trend of stock prices yesterday as traders were assured to the ever-strengthening economic ties between Japan and the National Government of China as a result of the Prime Minister's trip to Nanking last week. But the upward trend was perceptibly checked by an aftermath of profit-taking liquidations effected by the bull camp in the afternoon session.

In the long-term section, Toyo Hemp Industrial and Tokyo Hemp Yarn rallied ¥1.40 and ¥1.10 respectively, while Toa Tobacco and Manchou Tobacco eased ¥1.10 each, the rest of the listed wares registering a narrow range of fluctuations.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section and the spot market. In the spot market, however, Kyushu Soda stepped up ¥1.20, Riken Mechanical Industrial and Hokkaido Soda ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar	Apr.	May
First Section			
Nisshin Spinning (50) ...	—	85.1	85.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50) ...	69.4	69.5	71.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50) ...	99.9	—	100.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50) ...	78.6	73.0	67.9
Showa Elec Ind (50) ...	84.7	85.0	84.5
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.0	93.1	92.4
O. S. K. (50)	84.0	—	84.9
Toyo Steamship (50) ...	—	71.2	—
Nissan Steamship (50) ..	67.4	67.8	68.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50) ..	85.6	86.2	85.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.2	—	66.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50) .	113.0	113.5	114.2
M'bishi Elec March (50) .	142.7	142.5	140.6
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.2	—	65.8
Japan Beer (50)	96.7	96.2	—
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	—	—	47.2
Asahi Glass (50)	95.0	94.4	92.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.4	102.2	102.7
Manchou Tobacco (50) ..	92.2	92.0	92.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new ...	85.2	5.4	5.1	85.4
N. Y. K., new	78.6	8.7	8.6	78.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind ..	95.7	5.7	5.4	75.6
Kanebo Spin. new ..	74.8	5.0	4.8	74.9
Teikoku Rayon, new	71.2	1.2	0.9	70.9
Hitachi Iron Works	93.1	3.2	3.0	93.1
Osaka Exch. new ...	43.4	3.6	3.4	43.6
Japan Steel Tube ..	68.8	8.9	8.7	—
Japan Oil	74.0	4.0	3.7	73.9
S. M. R.	75.1	5.3	5.1	75.3
N. Y. K., old	92.5	2.5	2.5	—
Hokkaido Coal	73.7	3.7	3.7	73.7
Kanebo Spin. old ..	127.8	7.8	7.5	127.5
Toyo Rayon. new ...	58.4	8.4	8.3	—
Kokura Iron Works.	—	54.5	54.5	54.5
Japan Beer, new	46.7	6.9	6.7	—
Japan Sugar, new ..	65.6	5.6	5.5	65.5
Ensuiko Sugar	63.8	3.9	3.8	63.9
Japan Mining	61.2	1.3	1.2	61.2
Manchou Heavy Ind	61.9	1.9	1.8	61.8

BRITAIN IS FRANTIC OVER SHIP PROBLEM

Popular Sentiment Running High Against Gov't for Failure To Take Counter-Steps

With the main sealanes, over which travel its supplies of foodstuffs from abroad, continuously exposed to the menace of the prey-seeking submarines of the Axis powers, Britain is seriously concerned over the rock bottom hit by stocks of foodstuffs in the country. To the situation, the London Government is frantically trying to push its shipbuilding program so as to make up for the serious losses suffered by its merchant marine, reports a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated March 11, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

The dispatch quotes a London cable in this connection to the following effect:

"In response to the interpellation of a member of the House of Commons, First Lord of the Admiralty Captain A. V. Alexander declared that the British Government is concentrating its efforts on the construction of convoying warships to counter-act the destructive activities of the Axis undersea craft.

Gov't Attitude Scored

"Incidentally, the Evening Standard in its editorial of March 11, dwelt on the intensified danger threatening British vessels, and scored in a vituperous language the resourceless attitude of the British Government in not taking any concrete measures against the Axis submarine warfare. It is suspected that popular sentiment is running high against the Government for its laissez-faire attitude in connecton wth the heavy losses of British shipping.

"Another cable from London states that Laborite Emmanuel Shinwell reproached the Government in the House of Commons on March 10 in the following vein:

"'The Admiralty announced that Britain has lost 455 warships since the beginning of the current war, but is it not unreasonable that the Admiralty should deliberately keep back figures of the exact number of merchantmen Britain has lost during the same period? I understand that Britain lost during the last world war 14,000 crew members of merchant vessels. I demand of the Government the exact number of crew members lost from the very beginning of the current war upto the present'

"It is evident that another grave problem has arisen in the form of an acute shortage of shipyard laborers. Touching on this question, the Daily Mirror expressed pessimism over the health of workers at shipyards. The journal said in effect:

"'The majority of shipyard workers are forced to work overnight, and the strain on them is so great that same engineers of a certain shipyard had to work for three days and three nights in succession with hardly an hour's rest a day. If the workers are forced to labor in this manner, it is certain that all engineers at shipyards will wreck their health irreparably.'"

BILL CLEARINGS SHOW INCREASE IN AMOUNT

2,494,000 Papers Worth ¥12,599,000,000 Cleared During January-February

A total of 2,494,000 bills valued at ¥12,599,000,000 were cleared by the Tokyo Bill Clearing House in January and February last. As compared with the same period of the preceding year, this shows a decrease of 155,000 in the number of bills cleared, but an increase of ¥2,262,000,000 in amount.

Meanwhile, the number of bills cleared in Tokyo in February alone was 1,326,000, valued at ¥6,778,000,000, showing an increase of 158,000 in number and of ¥956,000,000 in amount. As compared with the same month of last year, this is a decrease of 3,000 in the number of bills cleared, but an increase of ¥1,927,000,000 in amount. Details are as follows:

Bills Cleared in February, 1943

		Amount represented (In ¥1.000)
Number of bills	1.326.110	6.778.114
Comparison with Jan.	158.401*	956.527*
Comparison with Feb., 1942	3.081†	1.927.127*

* Increase. † Decrease.

Bills Cleared in January and February, 1943

		Amount (Unit ¥1.000)
Number of bills	2.494.179	12.599.701
Comparison with Jan. and Feb., 1942	155.162†	2.262.882*

* Increase. † Decrease.

Bill Clearings

March 16
(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	368.841	141.529
Balance	72.599	23.164

SUMATRA RESOURCES EXAMINED FIRSTHAND

Economic, Industrial Conditions, Possibilities Explored by Domei Writer; Abundance of Petroleum in Palembang State Noted

Djambi State: The larger portion of this territory is composed of undulating uplands covered with thick forests and vast tracts of damp ground along the seacoast. There is no city or town worth the name except Djambi city where the local government is located, but lonely villages lie scattered here and there along the rivers or roads. The native inhabitants belong to the Djambi and Palembang races, while the Chinese, numbering about 13,000, most of whom live in Djambi city, enjoy economic predominancy over them. The principal products of this territory are petroleum, rubber, copra and rice. The petroleum produced there is of excellent quality and the rich oil-fields are now under the management of our fighting services.

The production of rubber occupies first place among the industries directly affecting the economic life of the native inhabitants. According to prewar statistics, the area under cultivation amounted to 55,000 hectares, the number of owners to 40,000 and the total annual output to 50,000 tons.

As regards rice, during the prewar days almost the same quantity as the output used to be imported from Djawa, which gave rise to some concern as to the food problem in the earlier days of military administration, but thanks to the strenuous efforts exercised since that time for the utilization of idle land and completion of irrigation and drainage works with a view to increased production of food-stuffs, all anxiety has now been completely dispelled.

The land transportation facilities had been bad, mainly on account of the topographical conditions of the region, but road-construction on a large scale is now being undertaken and it will not be long before all such obstacles are overcome. With many good harbors, however, the state is blessed in point of water transportation. This fact cannot be disregarded for the future development of the region.

Hums With Activity

Palembang State: Because this territory owes almost entirely to petroleum for its present state of development, there prevails a lively atmosphere the like of which can seldom be perceived in other areas of the islands. The oil-refineries in Palembang have been saved from complete destruction at the hands of the Dutch troops thanks to the gallant activities of our parachute units. Clouds of black smoke emitted from chimnies standing close together along the Musi River are covering the whole sky, together with the powerful roaring of engines.

About 200 kilometers to the southwest of Palembang there is a large coal mine whose deposit is estimated at 900,000,000 tons. Open-air mining is carried on there. The product is sent to Telokbetong in Lampongs. With Djawa and Shonan close at hand, the value of the mine is undoubtedly very large.

Among the agricultural products, the rice crop during the prewar days amounted to about 200,000 tons per year, which was just sufficient to cover the island's own needs. The territory also produces rubber, palm oil and raw cotton. The local government has drafted a plan for increased production of raw cotton on a large scale and has already brought vast tracts of land under cultivation. It is expected that in the course of a few years raw cotton will become one of the staple products of this state.

Resources Examined

Benkoelen State: This territory, which is an extension in the form of a belt of the mountainous region in the west coast of South Sumatra has scarcely any plains nor has it any harbor in the true sense of the word the adjacent waters being full of coral reefs.

No industries are prospering there with the exception of gold mines, most of which, however, are not at present in operation. Careful investigations, however, are now being conducted into oil and coal resources, in which the territory abounds.

The region is amply self-sufficient in rice.

East Coast State: East Coast state has been known as the "Plantation zone" where rubber, palm, Manila hemp and tea plantation was being conducted on a large scale, constituting as it did a treasure trove of the former Dutch East Indies.

The construction of this territory was started with the rehabilitation of these plantations. At first, emergency measures were taken through the efforts of the military administrative authorities for bringing the plantations to good order and for preventing the dispersion of workers. Later the actual resuscitation works were entrusted in the hands of Japanese experts, whose painstaking endeavors have now borne fruit in the form of increased outputs.

Along with the rehabilitation of the plantations the revival in various other quarters has been completed, which enables numerous new enterprises under project to be put into practise in rapid succession.

The means of traffic such as the Delhi Railway, Atjeh Railway and the existing highways extending respectively over 564, 286 and 1,513 kilometers, as well as communication facilities including radio, together with school and hospital institutions, have been restored to normal, remodelled after the Japanese system, and are performing their duties in the same manner as in the prewar period.

Supply Now Ample

In the initial stage of military administration, the supply of provisions was considered somewhat unsatisfactory, but as a result of subsequent efforts put forward in accordance with the policy for the self-supply of provisions, involving the reclamation of waste-land, operation of paddy-fields and encouragement of the cultivation of substitute foodstuffs, there is at present no longer any concern about the supply of provisions.

The program for the cultivation of East Coast state includes the opening of a big power plant and the establishment of a large industrial zone in the southern region, and preparations accordingly are in steady progress at present.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1943

A Successful Diet Session

The 81st session of the Diet went into recess on March 10 with all its work completed by both Houses. Although it sat for only a short period, the present Diet session has demonstrated its remarkable efficiency in passing the budget for the next fiscal year amounting to ¥47,400,000,000, inclusive of the emergency military budget of ¥27,000,000,000—the biggest budget in the financial history of this country—and in approving 89 bills providing for epochal measures required for the consolidation of the wartime structure. No less important than the passage of these important bills is the fact that during this session the Government's war policy has been set forth most clearly.

In the course of his speech at the re-opening of the Diet on January 28, General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, referring to the fundamental policy of his Government in coping with the momentous war situation, declared: "The guiding spirit of the Government with regard to the expansion of our fighting power lies in rendering possible the thorough expression of the ever-swelling tide of patriotic enthusiasm of the one hundred million of our countrymen." In the budget committees of both Houses as well as in other committees also, the Prime Minister affirmed that the Government looks confidently to the patriotism and loyalty of the nation instead of thinking of the forcible exercise of authority for the successful execution of the war policy, that despotism is incompatible with the national polity, that any radical reform of the cabinet system and the administrative organization will be avoided and that there is no occasion either for the State control of important industries or for a revolutionary change in the form of industrial management in strengthening the economic control. In short, he made it clear that the administration of State affairs in a manner which conforms strictly with the national polity is the way to attain final victory in the war. His pronouncements have inspired in the public mind a firm belief in final victory and implicit confidence in the Government.

General Tojo, the Prime Minister, was still weak from his late illness and was feverish on the day of the re-opening of the Diet session and yet, defying all the consequences of the strain it might put on his weak health, he attended the Diet to perform his onerous duties, a fact which bespeaks his high regard for the Legislature. The public was naturally deeply struck by this manifestation of his strong sense of duty. Indeed, the Prime Minister's general behavior in the Diet gave unmistakable evidence of his earnest desire to state his political convictions most frankly before the representatives of the nation by availing himself of every opportunity that offered. To all constructive opinions which found expression during the debate he listened attentively, and he was not slow to express thanks to members for their expression of valuable opinions and suggestions which he thought helpful to the administration of State affairs. Nor did he show any hesitation in acceding to the demands which he believed to be just and equitable. Instead of shunning or ignoring interpellations, he spared no pains in replying to them as minutely as possible. The Prime Minister's good example was followed by all other Ministers and the Government delegates generally. Thanks to the high regard thus shown by the Government for the discussions in the Diet, the nation has become fully acquainted with the policy of the Government, while the way has been opened more widely for the Government's acceptance of popular wishes in the formulation of its policy.

It has been proclaimed on many occasions in the past that Japan's war aim is to emancipate East Asia from the repressive and extortionate rule of Anglo-American imperialism and capitalism, in accordance with the grand ideal of enabling all peoples to have their proper places, and during the present Diet session this war aim was set forth very concretely. This fact invests the 81st session of the Diet with special significance from the point of view of Japan's diplomatic policy. That is to say, the important statement made by Prime Minister Tojo in reference to Burma and the Philippines in the course of his Diet speech produced a profound impression on the peoples in the regions under Japanese occupation, while many other statements made regarding the nations within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, reinforced by the policies actually being pursued by Japan in the occupied territories, have done much to convince them of Japan's true intentions.

The official utterances in the Diet regarding Japan's policy toward China claimed particularly close attention in view of the fact that on the occasion of the entry of the National Government of China into the war, Japan announced the retrocession of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and that she is otherwise according valuable political and economic aid to that Government. Japan's policy of aid for the National Government in regard to China's currency system and exchange policy, referred to by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, and the various measures being taken by Japan subsequent to the announcement of the relinquishment of extra territoriality and the retrocession of the concessions, have been conclusively shown to be intended to strengthen the political power of the National Government of China so that the closest unity may be established between the two countries for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The revelation of Japan's fair and just attitude toward China and other East Asiatic peoples has given a severe shock to the enemy camp, for it offers such a singular contrast to the self-seeking and unfair attitude of America and Britain that it has not failed to impress all Asiatic peoples deeply. In existing circumstances, Chungking, the jackal of America and Britain, has naturally and rightly earned the stigma of the "sole traitors within the Co-Prosperity Sphere." The Tojo statement in support of the independence of India, for which the Japanese nation has always had profound sympathy, is no empty word, as can easily be gathered from the policies which Japan has evolved and is pursuing in respect of the peoples within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and it need hardly be said that it has produced far-reaching effects on the Anglo-Indian conflict. It is, indeed, observable that it has given a fresh stimulus to the independence movement of India.

The best announcement or pledge would be valueless unless it is translated into deed. Since the outbreak of the European war, America and Britain have been trying to hide their imperialistic designs under the cloak of "freedom" and "democracy," but it will be remembered that when, immediately after the outbreak of the European war, the National Congress of India demanded of Britain the clear enunciation of her war aim, the latter rejected the demand. This shows that the slogan of the anti-Axis Powers is no more than an empty word. They attempted to deceive the world by publishing what is called the Atlantic Charter, but no sooner had they made it public than they outrageously invaded neutral territory. When one compares the very despicable attitude of America and Britain with Japan's fair and upright attitude, as was vividly disclosed in the Diet, he will be very forcibly struck by the very wide disparity existing between them. The present Diet session has done particularly good work in bringing out this difference between Japan's attitude and that of her enemies most clearly.

A Year Ago Today

March 17, 1942

The Indian Ocean and the neighboring waters of Burma are now exposed to great menaces as a result of the daring operations by Japanese submarines there. Thus, enemy marine traffic has almost been crippled. These intrepid undersea units of the Imperial Navy have sunk up to March 16, two armed merchantmen with an aggregate of 6,500 tons and two tankers with an aggregate of 20,000 tons in Colombo waters; three armed merchantmen with an aggregate of 24,000 tons and one 7,000-ton tanker in Madras waters; and two armed merchantmen with an aggregate of 19,000 tons and one 5,000-ton freighter in Rangoon waters, as revealed by the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

• • •

Admitting the futility of further resisting Japanese pressure in the southern extremity of the Bataan Peninsula, the United States War Department disclosed today that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American and native forces in the Philippines, fled from his post by air and arrived in Australia today. It was also announced that General MacArthur was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces in the Southwestern Pacific, immediately upon his arrival at the Commonwealth.

• • •

The United States War Department today announced the appointment of Major-General Jonathan Wainwright, former commander of an American and Philippines division in northern Luzon, to succeed General MacArthur.

• • •

Air Marshal Sir Richard Pierce, Commander-in-Chief of the British air force in India, warned press interviewers that Japan's air strength is built on perfection and strenuous training that beats all comparison and it would be near-suicide to underrate its potentialities.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Cultural War Against Enemy Nations

(From the Shanghai Times)

Japan is now staking her national destiny in the Greater East Asia War in an attempt to defend the whole of East Asia against Anglo-American aggression. It is therefore only too natural that Japan should do all that she can to crush Anglo-American Imperialism militarily, politically, economically, and culturally. Japan is generally conceded to have been lagging behind in the cultural phase of the war despite the fact that she has been steadily achieving unprecedentedly brilliant successes in her military and naval operations. If, however, Japan is to make her war effort as all-out as it should be in fighting Anglo-American aggression, she can hardly afford to neglect her cultural and ideological warfare with the enemy. For this reason, the recent press report that a strict ban is going to be placed on about 1,000 American and British musical compositions shortly in Japan, came as welcome news to all those who stand for the Axis cause of peace and justice.

Enemy Language Banned

Another press dispatch of similar interest comes from Shonan City, reporting that the authorities concerned have decided to prohibit the use of all the enemy languages in private correspondence, effective from July 1, 1943. This decision is apparently meant to affect the whole of the Malai peninsula, although the press report quoted above does not make this point very clear. In any case, the very fact that such an important decision has finally been made must be in itself sufficiently heartening to all those who are doing their bit in frustrating Anglo-American world domination, political and cultural. This reminds us of the widespread use of English in Shanghai. Some are apparently inclined to tolerate the use of English on the ground that it is now an international language spoken by different peoples without any racial consciousness. This, however, makes no valid excuse for any government or municipality to use English as its official language, for it is of Anglo-Saxon origin all the same. What is worse, the use of English for official and commercial purposes in East Asia is one of the most glaring evidences of Anglo-American aggression in this part of the world.

With regard to the problem of Anglo-American influence in Shanghai, a local Japanese paper recently called attention to the invisible traces of such influence, declaring that despite the fact that since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War Anglo-American influence has ceased to assert itself openly in Shanghai, what lies beneath the surface of the local populace's life still contains considerable vestiges of Anglo-Americanism. This fact is certainly of greater importance than the general public may think, for there is no knowing to what extent is standing in the way of closer cooperation between Japan and China and consequently of the two nations' efforts for the construction of a new order and a sphere of universal prosperity in East Asia.

Spiritual Phase of War

We take every available opportunity to emphasize the importance of the cultural and other moral or spiritual phases of the current war, for this world-wide upheaval is really a huge struggle between spirit and material, the Axis nations upholding peace and justice, which are the basic principles of their spiritual civilization, against the enemy Powers which are fighting to preserve their material interests and advantages. For the same reason, it is a foregone conclusion that Japan and her Axis allies will win final victory in the war, their indomitable spirit overpowering the mere materialism of the Anglo-American plutocrats. China's participation in the war must also be viewed in the same light, for China can assist Japan in crushing Anglo-Americanism not so much because of the human and material resources that she can place at the disposal of Japan, as because of the moral encouragement the Japanese derive from the thought that China is now fighting with heart and soul on their side to uphold the great spiritual ideals for which they are battling.

Thus, there is no room for doubt about the issue of the current hostilities, for Japan is unshakably determined to defend herself as well as the whole of East Asia. This war, therefore, distinctly marks an unprecedentedly great turning point in human history, with Japan and her Axis allies giving all that they have in the true spirit of martyrdom to liberate the entire human race from its yoke of materialism, which forms the foundation of Anglo-American plutocratic Dollar-Sterling Imperialism. And the day will certainly come when all the different peoples of the world will fully realize their folly of having enslaved themselves to materialism and appreciate the labors of the Axis Powers in restoring entire humanity to real sanity under the new order of the world where spiritualism reigns supreme and lasting peace prevails.

The Axis Replies

(From Shanghai's Noon Extra)

Too much talk and too little action have been the major characteristics of the Anglo-American war effort which, although highly vaunted and much publicized, has singularly failed to achieve one outstanding result in the war to date. Nevertheless, neither President Roosevelt nor Winston Churchill has seen fit to deviate one iota from their established policy of boasting of what they intend to do while they rest idly on their oars doing nothing.

The furor has not died down following the theatrically-staged Churchill-Roosevelt conference at Casablanca, at which the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis Powers was decided upon. Judging from the antics of the Anglo-American propagandists, there is no intention of permitting the alleged "enthusiasm" of the people to subside, and every effort is being made to convince Britons and Americans that the war has been won simply because Roosevelt and Churchill have decided to win it. However, as columnist Walter Lippmann once remarked in the New York Herald Tribune in connection with the President's addiction to fateful pronouncements, this blustering "is not a prelude to action but a substitute for it."

Being incapable to presenting their people with victories, Churchill and Roosevelt offer them promises; but while they talk the Axis acts.

Speech-making is sometimes unavoidable, and during the recent past Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan and Reichs Marshal Hermann Goering had occasion to address the people of Japan and Germany respectively, while Chancellor Adolf Hitler, issued a proclamation read by Dr. Joseph Goebbels. In these messages the conviction of a complete Axis victory was reaffirmed. Prime Minister Tojo pledged that Japan's armed forces will continue taking the war to the enemy, and Field Marshal Goering affirmed that the mighty German Wehrmacht would again be on the offensive with the advent of spring.

Reply to Boasts

But this was but part of the Axis' reply to the boasts of Churchill and Roosevelt. In the waters off the Solomons the wild eagles of the Imperial Japanese Navy struck savagely and accurately at a huge enemy naval squadron, sinking two battleships and three cruisers, and damaging another battleship and a cruiser. At the same time German and Italian warplanes and submarines pounced on an enemy convoy off the Algerian coast, destroying five British destroyers and nine merchantmen. Thus, in two days the Axis armed forces destroyed a balanced naval force and a substantial fleet of merchant steamers. In a lesser war than this the brilliant accomplishments of the Axis forces in these two far-flung but connected actions would have brought victory by themselves.

This is the kind of reply the people of Japan, Germany and Italy understand and like. It is not talk of action, but action itself.

Meanwhile, nothing has yet come of the Roosevelt-Churchill campaign for the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis nations. The Anglo-American armies in Africa are still cautiously feeling their way, making no attempt to attack the Italo-German forces on a major scale, while the second front in Europe, solemnly promised for 1942, remains as remote as ever, and even more remote as a result of the appalling losses inflicted on the enemy fleet by the German-Italian and Japanese actions on January 29 and 30.

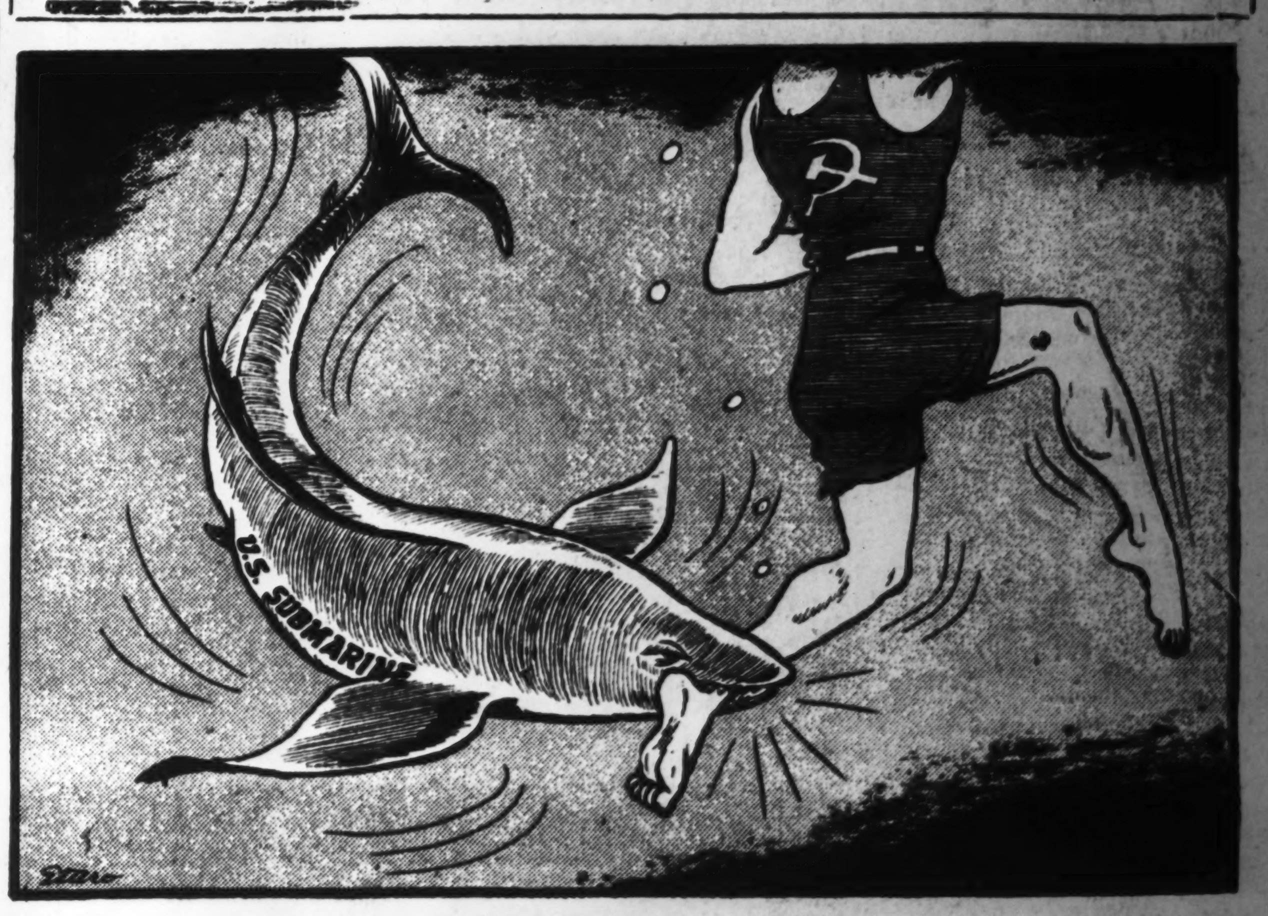
The Axis is countering words with deeds; and the Axis way of replying is in itself an absolute guarantee of complete victory.

In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 10 dated March 11, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, Malai's Revival, On the Island of Bali, Hongkong, East Asia's Port of Call, Prosperity Comes to Java, Axis Victory Assured, Voice of Nippon, Editorials, Stranger Than Fiction, Tentacles of Greed, Yankee Ballyhoo, and Elementary Japanese Course.

Gaiko Hyoron, Vol. 23, No. 3, March, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: Broad Sphere of Co-Prosperity and New Order of World Economy, Epoch-making Meaning of Economic Agreements with Germany, Italy and French Indo-China, Importance of China's Economy, Various Phases of Defeated America, and Various Phases of Defeated Britain.

And They're Supposed to Be Friends!



CREATION OF STRATEGIC SPHERE IN ASIA INSURES JAPAN'S VICTORY

Anglo-American Provocation Caused China Affair and European War to Develop Into Global Conflict

By NAOKICHI TANAKA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

The two historic regional conflagrations, the China Affair in the East and the European War in the West, were finally linked together to become a global war when Germany and Italy decided to wage war in common with Japan against our common enemies, Britain and America. This development toward the global war was brought on by the so-called "democratic" nations, especially under the instigation of the latter two Powers soon after our country concluded the Tri-Partite Pact. They willfully misinterpreted the true purport of the treaty, namely, the prevention of the extension of the war. Among other war-like acts, they challenged us by forming the so-called "ABCD Encirclement Line" early in 1941, and the subsequent result was the memorable explosion of December 8 of the same year.

Even in 1940 when the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China became aggravated, both Britain and America tried to intervene and draw them instead into the anti-Japanese camp. At this juncture, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka proposed a meditation of the border dispute which both Thailand and French Indo-China accepted. Thereupon, a truce conference was held and when a temporary solution of the dispute was reached on January 31, 1941 the scene of the mediation conference was shifted to Tokyo on February 7.

In the midst of this conference, rumors of "a East Asian Crisis" were spread tenaciously throughout the world by the Anglo-American Powers, and with this as their pretext they began to strengthen the defenses of Malaya, Burma, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies while, at the same time, they exerted pressure upon Thailand and French Indo-China. However, despite all these external interferences, the efforts of our Government were crownd with success by the middle of March when an amicable settlement was finally reached between Thailand and French Indo-China. This was followed by a formal signing of peace documents between Thailand and French Indo-China on May 9. Our diplomacy scored another victory over the maneuvers of the Anglo-Americans when we bolstered our cordial relation and intimacy with both Thailand and French Indo-China.

Negotiations End

In the meantime the renewed economic negotiations which had been in progress between our country and the Netherlands East Indies since January 1941 were brought to a close by June 17. Our envoy, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, patiently conducted negotiations with the Dutch East Indies Government but the the latter persisted in being guided by the sinister Anglo-American influences that the negotiations could not help but end in a rupture.

Immediately after the successful conclusion of the Thailand-French Indo-China border dispute, Foreign Minister Matsuoka left Tokyo for an official visit to Germany and Italy to promote further our friendly relations with the European Axis partners. On the way, Mr. Matsuoka stopped at Moscow where he saw Premier Josef Stalin on March 24. Three days later in Berlin he conversed with the Fuehrer, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and other high officials of the German Government. Continuing his tour, our Foreign Minister reached Rome and during his stay in the Italian capital, he carried on conversations with Il Duce and Foreign Minister Count Ciano. On the return trip, revisiting Moscow, Mr. Matsuoka conversed with leading Soviet officials and concluded the Japan-Soviet Union Neutrality Pact on April 13, 1941.

Although the Japanese-Soviet relations were treading a very favorable road since the signing of the Nomonhan Agreement and the continuation of the Japan-U.S.S.R. Fishery Pact by a modus vivendi on January 30 as a result of the Tatekawa-Molotov talks, the Neutrality Pact was a great success for Matsuoka diplomacy. This neutrality Pact was truely a master stroke. It strengthened the Japan-Germany-Italy Tri-Partite Pact. It also was a serious blow to the so-called "democratic" Powers, particulary to the Chungking regime. Moreover, this far-reaching Pact paved the way for the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet Union commercial treaty on June 12 and the settlement of the long pending Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border question just four days later.

Wang Visits Japan

On the other hand, President Wang Ching-wei of the Republic of China, together with his suite, paid an official visit to our country in the middle of June to express his Government's thanks for the invaluable aid rendered his country by us since the establishment of the Republic and to exchange views with our officials. In that same month, war between Germany and the Soviet Union suddenly broke out. As the result, our country was faced with a new turn in international relations. The Second Konoye Cabinet resigned but on July 18 the Third Konoye Cabinet was organized and former Foreign Minister Matsuoka's post was filled by Vice-Admiral Toyoda.

July 12 marked the day when the Japan-French Indo-China Mutual Defense Protocol was reached, and the influence of our Imperial Forces was extended from the northern to the southern part of French Indo-China. Whereupon the American Government applied economic pressure by freezing Japanese assets. Not only was the same procedure also undertaken by the British Government and her colonies but all commercial treaties with our country were abrogated as well. Even the Dutch East Indies Government followed the antics of her two Anglo-American predecessors.

With America as their ringleader, Britain, Canada, Australia and the Dutch East Indies formed a gang to exert, outwardly, an economic pressure on our country. But their ulterior aim was obviously to encircle Japan and spring upon her with force of arms. This was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt when America busied herself with war preparations on her outlying bases in the Pacific and in the Philippines, by sending military and political advisors to the Chungking regime, by assisting Chiang to regain economic stability, by reconstructing Chiang's air force, and by sending arms and aircraft in a ceaseless stream to the Dutch East Indies.

Britain Also Active

Britain was equally active. The air forces stationed in Malay and Burma were mobilized at strategic zones and tarpaulins on the heavy guns at Singapore and Hongkong fortresses were uncovered. Duff-Cooper was dispatched from London to East Asia in order to confer on military strategy with the leaders of Australia and the Dutch East Indies. He also signed a military alliance with the war-haggard Chungking regime. The tension in the Southern Region became extremely critical and our relations with Britain and America continued to soar to a bursting point.

With the prime purpose of alleviating the ever aggravating relations between Japan and America, Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura had been conducting negotiations with the Washington authorities since April, 1941. Then in August Prime Minister Konoye sent a personal message to President Roosevelt which opened a series of talks between our Ambassador and the President and with the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. Nevertheless, the Washington Government refused to recognize the realities in East Asia by obstinately refusing to yield an inch on its impractical principles. The talks stalemated and the Third Konoye Cabinet resigned.

A new cabinet was formed under the leadership of General Hideki Tojo on October 17 with Shigenori Togo in the Foreign Office portfolio. When the formation of Tojo's Cabinet was completed, he declared in his statement that it was Japan's immovable policy not only to pursue the China Affair to the end but to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and thereby contribute to world peace. Foreign Minister Togo informed his people over the air that although the ultimate aim of Japanese diplomacy was to maintain and promote world peace, the Empire would protect with resolute attitude to the last the Empire's existence and rights in case they were endangered.

Extraordinary Diet Called

As Prime Minister General Tojo's cabinet was formed at the most critical moment when the question of either war or peace hung in the balance, an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was convened on November 15. And, on the other hand, Saburo Kurusu was rushed to Washington as a Special Envoy to help break the deadlock in Japanese-American negotiations. A series of talks were held by our Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull but the American Government refused to listen to our Government. Instead, it demanded among other things our Government's withdrawal from the Tri-Partite Pact, the withdrawal of our troops from both China and French Indo-China, and the non-recognition of the Republic of China at Nanking.

Not Acceptable

It was obvious that such preposterous American demands were not acceptable to us. During the momentous negotiations Britain and America hastened to put the finishing touches on their war preparations. For instance, there were the Anglo-American military conference in Manila, the Anglo-Dutch talks in Singapore, the joint military meetings by America, Britain and Chungking and the dispatching of two British dreadnaughts to East Asia. Other than these purely military threats against our country, such responsible American officials as the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, and the Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, stirred the Pacific war fever whenever occasion permitted. Prime Minister Winston Churchill boasted that in case of a Japanese-American war, England would also declare war on Japan within 24 hours.

In a like manner, both America and Britain maintained their challenging attitudes and threatened by armed force to menace our national safety. Thus the long effort and patience observed by our Government was finally broken on December 8, 1941 when an Imperial Rescript declaring war on our enemies was graciously granted.

At the very outset of the War of Greater East Asia, our Imperial Navy carried out a surprise raid on Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands where the United States Pacific Fleet was smashed. Two days later (December 10) off the coast of Malaya the mainstay of the British Asiatic Fleet was destroyed when

(Continued on Page 4)

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

No. 15,794 TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Reich Navy Sinks 90,000 Tons

In News Spotlight

Hitler Makes Visit to South Front—Plans War Strategy With Generals

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—Anti-Axis rumors regarding the health of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler were completely shattered as local papers today simultaneously published several photographs of the Fuehrer elaborating on strategy somewhere on the Southern Front.

One of these pictures depicted Chancellor Hitler alighting from a plane at an airfield near the foremost firing line and being greeted by Field-Marshal Erich von Mannstein, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich forces in the Southern Front, Field-Marshal Freiher von Richthofen, Commander-in-Chief of the German Air Force in the same area and other Generals. Another picture showed the Fuehrer studying maps together with Marshal von Mannstein, Field-Marshal Paul Eward von Kleist and other officers.

In this connection, local informed quarters are of the opinion that the Fuehrer visited the front to scrutinize the German operations against the Soviet forces after the smashing of the current winter offensives launched by the Reds.

It is recalled that Chancellor Hitler did not make his appearance for some time even in important meetings including the 10th anniversary of the National Socialist Party's accession to power, which fell on January 30. The authorities have announced only that due to military duties, the German leader could not leave his headquarters.

Press Comments

Thursday, March 18

ASAHI—Cabinet Advisers System; Training of Students
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Germans Gain Advantage

Cabinet Advisers System

ASAHI—The Government's intention to secure the best brains from among the people and thereby obtain their positive cooperation in order to operate wartime economy in a flexible manner and in accordance with the actual situation is all to the good. The spontaneous power of the 100,000,000 Japanese to do and dare emphasized by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo can only thus be concentrated.

The abolition of the Cabinet Advisory System which is now virtually defunct and the adoption of a Cabinet Advisers system will serve politically to strengthen the Cabinet. At the same time, to pick out leaders and men of importance in the industrial and economic world to have them advise the Prime Minister for the operation of the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act and the Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases Ordinance will also enable the Government to administer in a manner suited to the actual conditions of the industrial and business world.

Nevertheless, government depends on man and the worth of a man is determined by his actions. The men selected as leaders and men of importance in the industrial and economic world are all worthy of the choice. It is stated that they were chosen for their individual talents regardless of their present occupations or connections. With the war steadily intensifying and demanding that our fighting strength be increased daily, we hope that the Cabinet Advisers system will smooth the Government's war efforts and enable war administration to go ever forward.

The establishment of a Wartime Economic Council composed of the Cabinet Advisers and State Ministers concerned as a body to which the Prime Minister is to refer on vital economic issues is an appropriate step also for assuring close contact between the Advisers and Ministers. We hope that, in view of the principal aim of the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act being to increase efficiency among Government agencies, the new Council will contribute much toward that end.

Another point which the Diet has brought up is improved discipline among officials concerned in economic administration. The administrative inspection system is designed to achieve that aim. By proper operation of the system, the Government will not only be able to watch over the manner in which economic affairs are being administered but will assure closer ties between officialdom and private enterprises.

Thus these new systems are certainly likely to strengthen the unity between Government and people and increase the confidence of the people in the Government. It is our earnest hope that on such foundations productivity will be phenomenally increased and all the difficulties in the way quickly overcome.

Training of Students

ASAHI—"Cold weather training" was carried out this winter by all the schools and universities of the country as proposed by the Physical Training Bureau of the Education Ministry but as it has become clear that the training went a little too far, judging from the results, the bureau has addressed instructions for its rectification to local governors, school principals and university presidents.

It is of course a fine thing to train students in mind and body and uplift their morale in the face of the severe cold but there is a limit to which a human being can dominate his body with his will. The Education Ministry is aware of this situation and is adopting a more flexible policy.

The Ministry's encouragement of dispensing with overcoats among students also deserves comment. In the Army, there is a system of "soldiers under protection," by which the weaker among the new conscripts are set aside for special rest and nourishment for a specified period. The Physical Training Bureau would do well to adopt a similar system in the treatment of young students who are in the process of growing up. It is hoped that the parents and guardians of students would cooperate with the Ministry and school authorities to see to it that no similar mistakes are made in the future.

Germans Gain Advantage

TOKYO SHIMBUN—With the recapture of Kharkov by the Germans, the Soviet-German front has come to show signs of a major turn. Carried forward by the momentum of their advance on Kharkov, the Germans have surged on like a tidal wave through a 120-mile line extending from Bielgorod and Isyum and are said to be engaged at present in an encircling and annihilating campaign against the Red Army. The Soviet Department of Information has announced the seriousness of the situation, saying that the outcome of the campaign will be comparable to the Stalingrad front. These facts indicate that the Germans have entered their decisive war phase in which a major offensive is to be expected every moment. Thus the developments following Kharkov may be considered an index to the actual fighting strength of the Reich Army.

By their recapture of Kharkov the Germans have demonstrated their strategic superiority over the Soviets. It cannot be denied that the Soviets have now been driven into a dangerous position where their sacrifices are liable to be two or threefold. The Red Army no doubt will seek desperately to remedy the situation but with the spring coming on and favored by weather conditions the Germans are likely to carry out a systematic strengthening of their offensive preparations. It is problematical, therefore, how much of the offensive strength shown by the Soviets in the winter campaign will now be maintained. They are regarded as destined to take to the defensive with Kharkov as the turning point.

Having been more successful in the winter campaign than they had expected to be, the Germans have already strengthened their offensive formations and are breaking down the desperate resistance of the Soviets at all points, thus securing the sure foundations of success for their summer offensive. In this light, this winter campaign may be regarded as having ended on the whole, to the advantage of the Germans.

As a proof of this observation, it is to be noted that the second front issue is again in the news. In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Soviet Union has come to express undisguised dissatisfaction with the United States and Britain over their delay in carrying out their promised landing operations on the European continent. Especially over the Standley-Wallace slips of the tongue, the Soviets are making as if no impeach the United States and Britain for their perfidy.

Public opinion in the United States and Britain is also growing louder for the quick formation of a

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG FORCES IN N. KIANGSU GIVEN BIG BLOW

Sino-Japanese Army Takes Vital Points---Gain Big War Results

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 17.—The Imperial Forces in collaboration with the crack Units of the National Government of China have practically annihilated the whole of Chungking's 89th Army and the 3rd Division of the New Communist Army in the Northern Kiangsu Campaign since its commencement on February 13, it was disclosed here today.

According to the composite results which have been disclosed, as verified up to March 11, combined forces of Japan and China operating in northern Kiangsu Province have not only successfully wrested from the enemies such important strategic bases as Chekiaochen, Fowning, Tungkanchen and others, but have also practically occupied the entire sectors north of the Yangtze River in northern Kiangsu and have restored peace and order therein.

Composite war results obtained by the Imperial Units, as they were disclosed, include 1,732 enemy bodies left behind, 6,585 enemy soldiers either taken prisoners or voluntarily surrendered, and the war trophies include 4 trench-mortars, one mountain gun, 383 guns, 36 heavy machine-guns, 101 light machine-guns, 5,465 rifles, 302,000 rounds of rifle bullets, 72 yangpao, 70 automatic rifles many other varieties of arms, much ammunition, and a great quantity of communications materials.

The crack Units of the National Army of China likewise accomplished much subsequent to the commencement of the Northern Kiangsu Campaign and their composite results obtained up to March 11, as has been disclosed, include approximately 5,000 enemy troops surrendered, war trophies comprising 10 trench-mortars, one mountain gun, three cannons, three anti-aircraft guns, 23 heavy machine-guns, 61 light machine-guns, 62 automatic rifles, 3,555 rifles, and 100,000 rounds of bullets.

What is of specific significance in the present disclosure is that the number of enemy forces surrendered has been tremendously increased subsequent to March 3, when the last announcement had been made on the composite war results. Imperial Units alone since than have taken 3,500 prisoners, including those surrendered, while a total of some 3,500 enemy troops on their own initiative and action surrendered to the National Government Forces.

Wanshien Blasted

Yomiuri-Hochi

A CERTAIN BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, March 17.—A large formation consisting of fighters and bombers of the Imperial Army Air Force carried out a bombing raid on Wanhsien, Szechwan Province, yesterday afternoon and dropped huge bombs on military establishments in the city and also on the wharves. Following up their attack on the city, the Japanese planes also bombed enemy transports on the Yangtze

(Continued on Page 2)

Students Disobey Chiang

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, March 17.—Chinese students studying in the United States are refusing to return home to Chungking upon graduating from their colleges or universities because the life in the United States is more comfortable and pleasant than that in Chungking, it is reported from Chiang's capital.

Chungking authorities are said to be seriously considering means of making those students return home immediately after finishing their schools.

Bulgaria Expands Rail Line

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—Bulgarian Finance Minister Dragomir Bojiloff submitted to the National Assembly today a bill appropriating 720,500,000 levas for expanding railway and harbor facilities of the country, it is reported from Sofia.

SPANISH TROOPS KEEPING VIGIL OVER MOROCCO

Maintain Defense To Prevent Invasion By Anti-Axis Forces

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—Spanish Morocco is solidly defended by Spanish and native troops which are keeping constant vigil on the 120-kilometer border between the territory and French Morocco to counter any attempt of invasion by anti-Axis forces.

So writes Erich Schneider, a German correspondent, who recently visited that Spanish colony in North Africa in his report from a place near the border.

"I am now near the frontier between Spanish Morocco and French Morocco," the German reporter writes, "and I can see American soldiers digging trenches and spreading barbed wire entanglements just 2,000 yards before me. High up in the sky, anti-aircraft gun fire is roaring to warn American scout-planes against nearing the Spanish territory.

"I met soldiers everywhere along my way from Tangier to this border town. As the result of the American invasion of North Africa, the Spanish Government was forced to defend this territory by dispatching here crack forces under Marshal Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain. Those Spanish forces are camping just as in wartime and they are now building military barracks.

"I have no right to report on the military strength but, at any rate, it is an undeniable fact that wonderfully numerous soldiers are stationed here. It is sure that the strength of the Spanish forces equals, at the least estimate, to that of the American forces under General Dwight D. Eisenhower stationed in French Morocco.

"The officers are veterans who had had military experiences during the period of the Civil War. Among them, there is a Major who was awarded the Iron Cross by the German army for his meritorious services rendered on the Eastern Front. To add to this, courageous Moorish troops are among the defending corps. The Spanish forces are solidly defending the border line stretching from the mountain area to the coast against any contingency."

SPAIN DECREES NEW LAW FOR PEACE PRESERVATION

Drastic Steps Set To Curb Violators

Domei

MADRID, March 16.—The Spanish Government promulgated a new Peace Preservation Law today in the Official Gazette.

Under the new law, all crimes against the interest of the State will be treated as armed revolts.

Acts that will be regarded as being against the State's interests and treated as armed revolts include the following:

1. The circulation or rumors, or the attendance at meetings for the object of disturbing peace and order, causing international frictions, of creating the sense of distrust in Spain.
2. Acts attempting to hinder public utility and transportation facilities.
3. Strikes and sabotages of a political nature.
4. Acts of assassination or destruction of property with the motive of political and social terrorism.

U.S. Launches 7 Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 17.—The United States Maritime Commission announced today that seven new ships were launched yesterday of which four are 10,500-ton cargo vessels, and three are long-distance transports, according to Washington reports. Thus on March 15 and 16, new ships launched in the United States have reached 16.

20 Art Pieces of Sino-Nippon Works Are Entrusted to Privy Council

As the beginning of a great project to commemorate Sino-Japanese cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia, through the medium of the two nations' arts, a solemn ceremony was held at 11 a.m. on Wednesday in the Privy Council offices in the Imperial Palace for the transfer there for safe-keeping of 20 of 300 projected pieces of representative modern arts of Japan and China as well as of memorial works of the two countries' leaders, according to Domei.

Present at the ceremony were President Dr. Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council, Vice-President Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, President Dr. Kiyoshi Shimizu of the Imperial Art Academy, and Director Koyu Fujii of the Institute of Greater East Asia Art.

The collection of art masterpieces is in charge of the Institute of Greater East [illegible] Art which was organized two [illegible] ago for the promotion of cultural relations between Japan and China.

The masterpieces collected are to be shown in public exhibition in the future to give the general public an opportunity to participate in the project of Sino-Japanese art collaboration.

In Wednesday's ceremony Mr. Fujii presented a list of the masterpieces to be transferred to the Privy Council and delivered an address.

Among the pieces are calligraphic works by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and by Wang I-tang, former Chairman of the North China Political Council, as well as masterpieces by the foremost artists of Japan.

All the works to comprise this collection will be presented without compensation by the artists. The collection of the total projected number is expected to take two years.

P.I. PRISONERS MAKE PLEDGE

1st Group of 3,000 Freed Captives Take Oath of Allegiance

Domei

MANILA, March 16.—The oath of allegiance was taken by the first group of Filipino war prisoners under probationary release in a ceremony held at the Malachanan Palace here from noon today.

Three thousand former troops of the American-Philippines army, who were recently released from prisoners' camps under probation after undergoing conversion to the cause of the new Philippines, took the oath of allegiance.

Included among them were Major-General Vicente Lim, Vice-Chief of Staff of the former Philippines army, and Lieutenant Jorge Vargas, Jr., second son of the Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission.

The ceremony was attended by the Chief Military Administrator and other officers of the Japanese Expeditionary Force, as well as Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippines Executive Commission, other State secretaries and numerous prominent citizens.

In response to the encouraging address of the Japanese Military Administrator, Major-General Lim pledged on behalf of the war prisoners under probationary release absolute allegiance and determination to do their utmost for the construction of a New Philippines.

Britain Admits Losses Of 3 Planes Over India

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 16.—The loss of three more British warplanes in an aerial combat over Rathedaung with a Japanese air unit on March 15 was admitted by the headquarters of the enemy forces in India in an announcement made today, according to a New Delhi report received here today.

The announcement disclosed that a combined unit of Japanese fighters and bombers at dawn yesterday raided and heavily damaged British positions in Rathedaung. It added that the Japanese raiders staged a fierce aerial combat with a British air unit which happened to be returning to its base from an air attack on Burma.

13,600 British Killed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—The casualties caused to the British Eighth Army in the Libyan front reached 13,600, it was announced by the British Information Ministry today.

Kalgan Consul Named

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs announced on Wednesday the appointment of Judge Choji Yamamoto as Consul at Kalgan and also the appointment of Consul Etsuo Komobuchi to the post of Second Secretary of the Embassy to be stationed at Kalgan.

BRITAIN HOPES TO HOLD EMPIRE

Churchill Discusses Colonial Question In House of Commons

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—Despite the swiftly "setting sun" on the horizon of the British Empire, the London Government leaders still seem to be pinning their hope on the maintenance of British dominions.

A London dispatch reaching here discloses that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking at the House of Commons on Wednesday, touched on the colonial question and again stressed the maintenance of the now crumbling British Empire.

"The British Government intends to maintain the British Empire by all means," he declared. "The problem of supervising the British dominions within our Empire should be absolutely left in our hands. The Government is doing its best to effect radical improvement of various problems in the British colonies such as politics, economy and social affairs.

"The British Government does not hesitate to cooperate with various friendly Powers insofar as British interests closely concern with those of other nations. But we cannot, of course, yield to such an absurd idea of jointly controlling our dominions with other Powers."

Smuts Warns S. Africa From Attacking Soviet

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—General Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, warned the people against inciting anti-Soviet sentiment, and particularly criticized Dr. Francis Stephanus Malan, President of the Senate, and other anti-Government persons who are trying to arouse anti-Soviet feeling among the people, in his address given before Parliament recently, according to the report by the Cape Town correspondent to the Times, London.

"Those who are attacking the Soviet Union do not realize what results their utterances would cause," General Smuts declared, "Just when the Soviet is shouldering the heavy burden of war, nothing is more dangerous as a movement opposing the Soviet or any scheme to make the people believe that the Soviet is an 'enemy'."

Eden Sees Litvinov

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, now visiting Washington, is believed to have conferred with Soviet Ambassador to Washington Maxim Litvinov today, according to Washington reports.

The British Foreign Secretary is expected to proceed to New York this week to meet Wendell Willkie, former Republican Presidential candidate, and then to visit Ottawa next week to deliver an address before the Canadian Parliament. He will again return to Washington after his visit to Canada.

POST-WAR PLAN OF U.S., BRITAIN IS DENOUNCED

Is Scheme to Rule The World, States -- Polish Minister

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—Severely criticizing the Anglo-American post-war program for the world which ignores the interests of smaller States, the Foreign Minister of the refugee Polish regime in London Wladyslaw Sikorski, at the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the same regime held today, declared that the idea of the sphere of living which the Anglo-Saxon peoples like is extremely immoral and it is none other than a "smoke screen" to hide their ambition of dominating the world, it is reported from London.

"General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, advocates that the present system of the anti-Axis nations should be made the starting point of the future order of the world," said the refugee Polish Foreign Minister. "It is natural that larger nations of the anti-Axis camp should be accorded a status befitting their merits but it is at the same time absolutely necessary to adopt the Democratic principle of allowing all nations to participate equally in the post-bellum program.

"We do not begrudge admitting that America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking will greatly contribute to anti-Axis victory in the future but we warn them that if they conclude a Four-Power Treaty to exclude other nations, they would commit a grave mistake.

"The conception of the 'Lebensraum' envisaged by the Anglo-Saxons is extremely immoral and it is nothing but a 'smoke screen' to camouflage their ambition to dominate the world. It would be a grievous mistake to recognize such a conception in any form.

"We earnestly wish that British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden's visit to Washington will contribute to the establishment of the fundamental principle of the anti-Axis camp and to the decision of the methods of cooperation among various anti-Axis nations."

WALLACE MAKING TRIP TO GET MORE RUBBER

Admits 'Ersatz' in U.S. Not Suitable

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—Before leaving Washington yesterday on his trip of visiting seven South American countries, American Vice-President Henry A. Wallace explained to newspapermen that the object of his journey is to secure rubber resources, it is reported from Washington.

"The United States Government intends to meet the demand for rubber with the production in the American Continent after the conclusion of the present war," Vice-President Wallace said. "It is one of the main aims of my trip to study whether it is possible to increase the rubber production in Central and South American countries.

"The production of synthetic rubber in the United States as a war material not only requires a huge subsidy from the Government, but also the product is not suitable for general use and is not a good substitute for natural rubber. Under the circumstances, the production of synthetic rubber will be greatly reduced after the conclusion of the present war."

Turkish Policy Clarified

Domei

BERLIN, MARCH 17.—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu attended a secret meeting of the members of the Republican People's Party in the Grand National Assembly yesterday afternoon and reported in detail respecting the Turkish foreign policy particularly emphasizing the development of the British-Turkish relation since the Adana Conference.

U-Boats Attack Enemy Transports Off Newfoundland

ENGLAND BOUND

600,000 Tons Sunk In 2 Weeks---Italians Claim 9 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—German submarines attacked a group of anti-Axis transports heading toward England off Newfoundland and sank 70,000 registered tons of ships, and also in other Atlantic areas, sank 20,000 tons, making a total of 90,000 tons, it was announced by the German High Command this noon in a special communique.

With the above tonnage of enemy ships destroyed, the total enemy shipping sent to the sea botton from March 1 to 16 reaches more than 600,000 tons, already surpassing the total for February which stood at 576,000 tons.

Enemy Transport Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—German bomber planes attacked a group of enemy transports in the Mediterranean today and sank one 10,000-ton class cargo ship and set three other vessels on fire, according to information given by the German High Command today.

9 Vessels Sunk

Domei

ROME, March 17.—In 15 days from March 1 to 15, Italian naval and air forces sank in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic seven enemy ships totaling 78,000 tons and two British destroyers as well as torpedoing and heavily damaging 10 large ships and three British destroyers, according to an announcement issued by Italian High Command today.

BOLIVIAN JOURNAL BLASTS ANGLO-U.S. PROFITEERING

Says People Are Being Ruthlessly Exploited

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—The huge profit gained by American and British businessmen, at the sacrifice of the interests of the Bolivian people, was severely criticized by La Noche, leading newspaper of Bolivia, in its editorial today, according to reports from La Paz.

The editorial was, in substance, as follows:

"Since 1941, the price of tin has been doubled, that of tungsten has risen seven times, and that of gold 28 times, but the wages of workers producing these metals are still pegged at the former rates.

"All companies exporting Bolivian minerals are under the control of British and American capitalists who are reaping an enormous profit out of the trade in Bolivian products. On the other hand, the commodity price in Bolivia has advalced 30 per cent in the past 14 months, and the working class is unable even to purchase daily necessities.

"However, American and British capitalists are giving no thought to the condition of Bolivian workers, and are still paying them 'starvation wages.' While the British and American businessmen are indulging in luxuries and pleasures, the social conditions of the Bolivian people are daily becoming worse."

U.S. Senator Opposes Post-War Talk Parley

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—Strong opposition is expressed by Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, against the plan for holding an Anti-Axis Conference to discuss the post-war situation, which is now being discussed, according to Washington reports.

Senator Connally remarked as follows today on this subject.

"The holding of an Anti-Axis Conference to discuss post-war problems while the war is still being fought will only result in obstacling the execution of the war. At least I hope that the Senate will not be involved in holding such a meaningless conference."

CULTURE PARTY TO VISIT CHINA

Japanese Society Picks 10 Delegates For Nanking Meet

At the invitation of the Sino-Japanese Culture Society, about 10 persons representative of the modern cultural phases of Japan, will be dispatched by the Society for International Cultural Relations to the All-China Cultural Representatives Conference scheduled to be held for three days beginning on April 1 in Nanking, according to the Asahi.

During the six days of their sojourn, the cultural representatives from Japan will mingle and exchange views with the Chinese representatives, cementing further the ties of friendship and mutual understanding.

Assisted by the cooperation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Society for International Cultural Relations has been hastening the selection of representatives since the receipt of the formal invitation from the Sino-Japanese Cultural Society around the middle of February, and has now announced the names of 10 representatives so far decided upon.

The names of the representatives are On Shionoya, Honorary Professor of Tokyo Imperial University, Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Professor at Tokyo Academy of Music, Sho Saito, Professor of Toyo University, Tetsuzo Tanigawa, Professor of Hosei University, Tadataka Ikezaki, a Diet member, Toyoo Ogushi, a member of the National Spirit Cultural Research Institute, Takeo Sato, Professor of Waseda University, Tetsutaro Kawakami, a member of the Service to the Nation Through Literature Association, Saneatsu Mushakoji, a writer and Yasuzumi Yamazaki, head of the Yamazaki Economic Research Institute.

Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Mamoru Shigemitsu, has evidenced great interest in the project and has made known to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs that as this is the first undertaking of its kind, and in view of its significance, the dispatch of representatives should be realized on a grand scale.

Furthermore, as the sending of such a large cultural mission to a foreign country by Japan is the first of its kind to be attempted, bright and favorable results and reactions are being anticipated.

In this connection, managing director Kuroda of the Society for International Cultural Relations commented as follows:

"The ties of friendship between Japan and China are being more closely and firmly bound together. Our representatives, as the mouth and the ear of the Japanese people, speaking and listening in all sincerity, I am confident, will faithfully fulfill their significant mission. It is a veritable sharing of the common fate for the two countries in the future."

Chiang Forces In N. Kiangsu Given Big Blow

(Continued From Page 1)

River near the city and sank one fully loaded 600-ton class vessel, heavily damaged another and set ablaze six large-sized ships and two petroleum tanks.

Almost at the same time, another Imperial Air Unit attacked a group of enemy vessels on the Yangtze at Patung, sinking two 500-ton class ships and severely damaging another vessel of the 400-ton class. All planes returned safely to the base.

Liangshan Bombed

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 18.—Following up its raid on the previous day, an Imperial Air Unit carried out a surprise attack on Wanhsien, Szechwan Province, yesterday and rained huge bombs on port facilities and others, according to a dispatch from Chungking. Almost simultaneously with the bombing of Wanhsien, another unit of the Japanese Air force carried out a terrific bombing attack on Liangshan, the dispatch adds.

Wanhsien Raid Described

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

AN UNNAMED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, March 17.—Your reporter was privileged to accompany the Imperial Air Unit that carried out a daring bombing raid yesterday on Wanhsien, the first attack on the hinterland of Szechwan Province, and saw enemy military establishments, war supply depots, oil tanks, harbor facilities and large vessels lying at anchor on the Yangtze blasted one by one by the deadly missiles released by Japanese raiders.

At a certain hour yesterday afternoon, our fighter-bomber squadron took off from the base and speeded toward Wanhsien over the mountain ranges. After we passed over Patung, our planes flew at a great altitude as the mountains there are very high, some of them being about 2,000 meters above sea level.

After some hours had elapsed, the Imperial Air Squadron reached Wanhsien, the objective of the bombing raid. From several points in the city, the enemy opened fire from machine-guns, but not a single enemy plane dared to challenge the massive formation of the Imperial Air Force.

The plane I was aboard zoomed down and released bombs on the headquarters of the defense and gendarmerie corps. Other planes followed and a moment later the buildings of the headquarters were muffled in black smoke. Meanwhile, roaring flames were seen rising from two oil tanks which had received direct hits. As I turned my eyes to the Yangtze, I saw two 1,000-ton class vessels sinking, clothed in flames. War supply storehouses were also burning fiercely.

Shells from the enemy's anti-aircraft guns exploded in the sky making balls of smoke and fire which looked like beautiful flowers but not a single shell hit our planes. After carrying out the bombing raid, all the Imperial raiders returned safely to the base toward evening.

F.I.C. Students Feted

To welcome 10 students from French Indo-China, who recently arrived at Tokyo under the new cultural agreement signed between Japan and French Indo-China, a tea party was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Nichifutsu Kaikan, Surugadai, Kanda.

There were present at the tea party French Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Arsene-Henry, Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, and more than 100 prominent persons.

Photo shows second from the left in the front row Dr. Tanakadate.

GERMANS HAIL VISIT BY TOJO

Sino-Japanese Ties Have Been Bolstered, Says Berlin Paper

Domei

BERLIN, March 17.—Commenting on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's visit to Nanking, the Diplomatische Korrespondenz, organ of the German Foreign Office, declared that by Prime Minister Tojo's visit, Sino-Japanese cooperation will be further strengthened, and the reconstruction of East Asia will be accelerated.

"Prime Minister Tojo's visit to the Chinese capital is extremely significant in that it has demonstrated to the world Japan's determination to prosecute the reconstruction of Greater East Asia," said the Diplomatische Korrespondenz.

"In a short space of time, Japan has completed a grand undertaking in East Asia by expulsing the Anglo-American influence which has exploited East Asia for many centuries. All East Asiatic nations including Burma and Malai have hailed their liberation by Japan, while the situation in China is steadily improving thanks to the devoted efforts exerted by President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government.

"Prime Minister Tojo's visit, made at this juncture, will contribute to the strengthening of the cooperation between Japan and China, and will accelerate the reconstruction of East Asia."

Lamont Succeeds Morgan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—J. P. Morgan and Company held its directors' meeting today in New York, and as the result of the election Thomas W. Lamont was elected, the head to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of J. P. Morgan, it is reported from New York.

Soviet People Face War Situation In Best of Spirits Despite Strain

Domei

MOSCOW, March 16.—An interesting account of the home front of the Soviet Union in wartime is given by Domei correspondent Jiro Sakata. The correspondent, with special permission of the Soviet People's Foreign Commissariat, has recently visited Moscow, which is about to greet the second spring under the current war. Last April when he went to Moscow accompanying Ambassador Naotake Sato, it took only five hours, because the trip was made by air, but the recent tour by rail took him 36 hours which, however, enabled him to thoroughly enjoy the wartime scenes of the Soviet Union as witnessed from the train. Mr. Sakata's report on the special tour follow:

"On March 12 at 5:20 p.m., I stuffed my bag with a four-day supply of food, including butter and various canned foods, and boarded an international train. I was the only foreign passenger.

"The train was so crowded with women and children who were going back to Moscow that I couldn't find a seat to sit down on. Every passenger had lots of foodstuffs with them. Apparent signs of joy were seen on the face of every passenger, especially on the faces of women and children.

"As our train slid out of the station, I caught sight of vast snow-covered plains, but I found that the snow was melting away quickly because of the comparatively warm temperature.

"As twilight approached, black curtains were lowered over the train windows, strictly observing the light control regulations. Since samovar in the train was out of order, I had to take the trouble of getting hot water at the convenient station everytime I wanted to take my meal. The business of getting hot water was a tiresome job indeed, as hundreds of passenger crowded the hot-water supply stations. However, I was glad that the Russian passengers, as well as station hands, gave me special treatment.

"At a certain station I came across a train carrying sick and wounded soldiers, and at another station I saw freight trains transporting various agricultural implements. Those agricultural implements were perhaps being sent to the agrarian districts outside the German-occupied zones.

"When the train stopped over at country stations, women and children who work at the kolkhoz, rushed to the coaches to sell such things as milk, butter and potato-cake. I was dying for newspapers, but I failed to find even a single copy at any station.

"What struck me most during this particular trip, was the activity of women workers. Women were engaged in removing snow. Not only that but I often saw many women working as station hands, apparently unconcerned if their faces or clothes became dirty with oil and dust. In fact, I got an impression that perhaps more than half of the Soviet railway workers are women. Besides I could ascertain that wood was being burned in the locomotive, taking the place of coal.

"Thus on March 15 at 2:30 p.m., our train safely arrived at Moscow, though it had been delayed for some 34 hours. On my way to the hotel from the station, I vividly noticed an increased number of citizens in Moscow, and I was surprised to find that the Russian people were calm and nonchalant despite the grave situation on the Eastern Front."

Exchange Students From 6 Countries Train in Judo, Kendo Under Experts

On every Monday and Wednesday, some 20 youthful exchange students from Germany, Italy, French Indo-China, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines gather at the International Students Institute here to receive instruction as well as actual training in the art of judo from experts, while on Tuesday and Saturday, another group of 20 come for training in the intricate art of Kendo, states Domei.

These cosmopolitan classes in Japanese martial arts began in October, last year, and it is not at all rare to witness among the foreign exchange students Japanese student champions of various universities in Tokyo acting both as instructors as well as willing sparring partners in either judo or kendo matches.

To mention but a few of the prominent foreign students whose presence are most regular, they are Karl Hubert from Germany, Giordani Bruno from Italy, Kasem Samuttranondu, Nath Onyon, Chalerm Posayanonth, and Chuwawan Namsandi from Thailand, Luong Dinh Cua and Nguyan Thanh Nguyen, Nguyen Xuan Oanh, and Do Vang Ly from French Indo-China, Jose Francisco from the Philippines, and Rahim Nazir from Indonesia. They range in age from 20 to 23, and according to instructors, Minoru Shibaura, in judo, and Seiji Iho, in kendo, not of few of the students are taking training in both courses.

Karl Hubert who is enrolled in both classes, has shown remarkable proficiency in both arts, his unofficial rating being no lower than the rating of an average Japanese student champion. One of the instructors has remarked that this youthful German student needs only to participate in one of the regular official tournaments to win for himself the much-coveted official rating.

Karl Hubert, incidentally, is said to be as proficient in his language study as he is in the martial arts, and he is to be enrolled in the Tohoku Imperial University in April to take up literature study.

When questioned as to his motive for taking up the martial arts, he replied that it was because of his belief that there is no better way to arrive at an appreciation of the heroic spirit of the Japanese soldiers whose exploits are astounding the world at present. He added that his belief has been more than gratified through what little training he has so far received.

Reveals British Casualties

British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison announced on Tuesday that a total of 172 lives were lost in the disaster which occurred in the London tube station on the night of March 3 when the German air forces attacked London, Domei reports from Lisbon.

The victims were 35 men, 93 women, and 44 children.

The casualties occurred among a crowd of 2,000 persons seeking shelter from the German planes at a tube station. One of them, an elderly woman, stumbled on the staircase. Those after her went over her and fell down one upon another.

GIRAUD MAY JOIN WITH DE GAULLE

French Council in London May Move To North Africa

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The French National Council in London may move over to North Africa if the negotiations now going on between the De Gaulle regime and the Giraud Puppet Government of North Africa come to a complete agreement, says a London telegram of a Swedish paper, quoting information emanating from the De Gaulle regime quarters.

Meanwhile, regarding the possible merger of the two puppet French regimes, the French National Council on Wednesday stated as follows:

"Up to Tuesday night, we had not received any formal invitation from General Henri H. Giraud. However, General Charles de Gaulle will shortly fly to Algiers to meet General Giraud."

It is pointed out that since General Giraud in his radio speech several days ago declared a compromise with the De Gaulle regime, General Giraud is now carrying out a sweeping reorganization of the puppet North African regime, as witness the recent discharging of Home Secretary Jean Giraud and the rumored change of Governor-General of Morocco, General August Nogues.

It is, however, presumed that even in the event of the De Gaulle regime moving its seat over to North Africa, some officials of the National Council will still remain in London in order to directly get in touch with the British Government.

De Gaulle Meeting Giraud

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The De Gaulle Headquarters anounced that General Charles de Gaulle has received an invitation from General Henri H. Giraud to visit North Africa, it is reported from London.

Cherry Trees Planted

Domei

HONGKONG, March 17.—On the arrival of the 100 cherry tree plants from the Yoshino hills ordered by the Governor-General of Hongkong and the 10 Somei double blossom cherry tree plants imported from Taiwan by interested civilians, the seedlings were temporarily planted on the slopes of the Peak on March 16.

If the seedlings take root, plans are to transplant them to the compounds of the Hongkong Memorial Shrine. Also 500 Somei double blossom seedlings, ordered by civilians are expected to arrive soon.

Nisei in U.S. Sent To Work in Desert

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—The brutal Americans do not seem to pay any consideration whatsoever to the treatment of enemy internees who are now reportedly leading a miserable life. As a matter of fact, another proof of American brutality is well reflected in a San Francisco dispatch just reaching here, which states that the United States military authorities have decided to use 97 American citizens of Japanese parentage for hard labor for improvement work of the Gila River in the State of Arizona.

Boston-Moscow Route Planned by U.S. Airway

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—The Northeast Airway Company of the United States is planning to open a regular air route from Boston to Moscow, via London, Oslo and Stockholm, and has already applied to the United States Government for permission to operate the proposed new air line, according to a report from Boston published by the Aftonbladet today.

N. CHINA ORGAN HOLDS MEETING

New Chairman Chu Presides---Vital Problems Discussed

Domei

PEKING, March 17.—Having completed a general outline of the measures designed to enable North China to carry out its part in Greater East Asia to the utmost, the North China Political Council held its first conference since the appointment of Chu Shen as chairman from 10 a.m. today.

Present were the elder statesmen of North China such as Wang Ko-min, former chairman of the Temporary Administrative Council, and Wang I-tang, previous chairman of the North China Political Council.

Other notables included Tsao Ju-lin, Chi Yun-peng, Wu Yu-lin, Kung Hsin-chen, Chang Chien-pai, and Chang Tsung-hsiang.

Representing the Political Council were, besides the chairman, Director-General Wang Yin-tai of the Industries Administration, Director-General Yu Chin-ho of the Reconstruction Administration, and Director-General Su of the Education Administration.

After introducing the new member of the Political Council, Wang I-tang, to the conferees, Chairman Chu reported on the various questions facing North China today.

Then, Wang Ko-min was appointed chairman of a discussion on such vital questions of the day as the food problem, prices, and North China-Japan cooperation. The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

China Youths for Nanking

Domei

PEKING, March 17.—Representing the Youth Corps of the Hsinmin Society, young men totaling 120 in all, will be dispatched from the four provinces and three special municipalities of North China to Nanking to attend the War Participation Celebration Ceremony and the China Youth Association Inauguration Ceremony scheduled to be held on March 30, the third anniversary of the National Government's establishment at Nanking under President Wang Ching-wei, according to a decision reached by the Youth Corps of the Hsinmin Society.

Assassination Foiled

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 17.—A scheme to assassinate Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha was discovered and five leading plotters were arrested by the authorities, it is reported from Cairo.

HOARDING RIFE IN CHUNGKING

Financial Chaos Hits Regime as People Ignore Price Control

Domei

CANTON, March 17.—The frantic efforts of the Chungking regime to enforce commodity price control has met with reactionary non-cooperation and has brought about the contrary result of confusion in financial circles.

As severely criticized by Chiang Kai-shek, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Spiritual Mobilization Day, the Chungking authorities are powerless in face of the existing situation.

United Press reports from Chungking indicate that within the three months since the enforcement of the price control, the authorities uncovered 1,138 cases of unlawful hoardings and buying up of commodities, and 410 violations of the price control regulations, most of which transpired in Chungking itself, disclosing vividly the chaotic condition existing in the city.

In face of such situation the Chungking authorities have decided to tackle the problem in a very high-handed manner. The United Press report describes the situation in such extreme phraseology as "The regime has finally opened a relentless warfare." Caught in the campaign against fraudulent merchants, it is reported that a dealer in Hsintu, north of Chengtu, was instantly sentenced to death for cornering 2,000 piculs of rice and 10,000 piculs of vegetables.

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Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

second front but so long as it is the Anglo-American policy not to allow the Soviet Union to grow too strong but to use it as a temporary bulwark for their own defense it is not likely that they will form such a second front, nor have they the space strength to do so.

On the other hand, since danger to the Soviets on the Eastern Front would mean a serious menace to their own security inasmuch as the Soviets are their chief armed ally, the United States and Britain cannot afford to disregard the second front issue, even for merely courtesy's sake. It is to be supposed that among the questions to be discussed at the four-Power conference in Washington being planned by Foreign Secretary Eden the question of forming a second front will be taken up but with the Germans bracing up for decisive warfare on the Eastern Front, they seem a bit tardy. Their antics are laughable and pitiable, indeed.

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